The LONDON MAGAZINE:

Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For MARCH, 1763

Certain and demonſtrable Methods for finding the Longitude, &c. &c. 111
Deſcription of the Horſe-races at Rome with curious Notes, &c. &c. 114
Equitable Tax propoſed 116
The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c. &c. 117—123
Account of the remarkable Change of the Adminiſtration, in 1710. 123—125
Remarks on the Cauſe, Prevention, and Cure of the Kentiſh Ague 125
Ingenious Reaſons, why an ear or taſte for Muſic is neceſſary for an Orator, in reply to former Remarks 126—129
Of the perceptive Faculty in Man 130
Caſe of a Child, to whom Opium was inadvertently given 131
Letter wrote by a French Officer after the Expedition againſt Portugal 132—135
Appearances upon opening the Body of a Woman, who had eat a large Quantity of Cucumbers 135
Diverting Anecdote of Foote 136
On modern Converſation 137
Inconveniencies ariſing from the over-fondneſs of a Wife 138
Propoſal for eſtabliſhing a national Bank, and for ſelling Part of the Foreſt Lands, &c. 139—142
Account of the annual Supplies for ſupporting the ſeveral Wars ſince the Revolution 142
An uncommon Caſe 143
A Word to the preſent Oppoſition 144
Eclipſe calculated 144
Mathematical Queſtion ibid.
Scheme of the Lotteries ibid.
Account of The Cure of Saul 145
Letter from Prince Ferdinand to General Sporcken 146
Ceremony of the Proceſſion on a Day of public Thankſgiving ibid.
Liſt of Fairs for April 147
An officer's Account of the Siege of the Moro Caſtle, &c. 148
The DEFINITIVE TREATY of PEACE 149—158
POETICAL ESSAYS 158
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 161
City Repreſentation 165
Marriages and Births; Deaths 167
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 168
Promotions civil and military 169
Bankrupts; Courſe of Exchange 170
Catalogue of Books ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 171
Monthly Bills of Mortality ibid.
Stocks; Grain; Wind and Weather 110

WITH

An accurate PLAN of the late Siege of the HAVANNA and MOOR's Caſtle, with their Environs,

And a FINE VIEW of that Caſtle whilſt beſieged by our Forces.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe, in Pater noſter Row; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732 to this Time, neatly Bound or ſtitched, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* MARCH, *&c.*

BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK	South Sea STOCK.	S. Sea An. old	S. Sea An. new	3 p. c. B. 1751.	3 p. cent. Ann red.	3 p. cent. B. conſo	3 per c. B. 1726.	3½ Bank An. 1756.	3½ per C. B. 1758.	4 per C. B. 1760.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	In. Bonds prem.	Scrip. 1762.	Wind at Deal.	Weather at Lond.
Sunday															S. W.	cold
				93 ⅞		95 ⅛	94 ¼			99 ¼	105 ⅛		3 18 0	110 ⅛	S. W.	cold
129 ¼	173	104 ½	95 ⅛			96	95			100	107 ⅛	93 ½	3 19 0	111 ⅛	W. S. W	rain cl.
130	173	105		95		95 ⅛	95 ¼				107 ⅛	93 ⅜	3 18 0	111 ⅛	N. W.	rain th.
130 ⅛	172	104 ⅛	95 ⅛			95 ⅛	95 ⅛			100 ⅛	107 ⅛		3 18 0	111 ⅛	S. W.	rain
130 ⅛	171			94 ¼	94	95 ⅛	95		96 ⅛		107 ¼		3 17 0	111 ¼	S. W.	rain
130	170 ⅛	105	94 ⅞			95 ⅛	94 ¼			100	107 ⅛	93 ¼	3 16 0	111	S. W.	froſt
Sunday															S. W.	froſt
130 ¼	172 ⅛	104 ½		94 ½		95 ¼	94 ⅛			100 ¼	107		3 17 0	111	W.	froſt
	172 ⅛		95			95 ⅛	95 ⅛			100	107 ⅛		3 18 0		S. b. E.	froſt
	173 ⅛			94 ¼	93	95 ⅛	95			200	107 ⅛		3 18 0		E.	froſt
131 ⅛	172 ⅛		95 ¼			95 ⅛	95			100 ¼	107 ¼	93 ¼	3 18 0	99 ¼	S. E.	froſt
131 ⅛	170			95	93 ¼	95	95				107 ⅛		3 18 0	99 ¼	S. S. W	froſt
		105 ½	95 ⅛			95 ⅛				100 ⅛	107 ¼		3 18 0		S. E.	froſt
Sunday							95 ⅛								S. E.	froſt
				95 ⅛		96 ¼	95 ⅛				108 ⅛		3 18 0		E.	froſt
		106	95 ¼				95			108 ⅛	107 ¼		3 18 0		E. N. E.	froſt
		106		95 ⅛		96 ⅛	95 ⅛		97		107 ¼		3 18 0		N. E.	froſt
		106	95 ⅛			96 ⅛	95 ⅛			100 ⅛	107 ¼		3 18 0		N E.	rain
				95		96 ⅛	95 ½		97		108		4 0 0		N.	cloudy
			95 ⅛			95 ⅛				100 ¼	107 ⅛		3 19 0		W.	fine
Sunday							95 ⅛								S. W.	cloudy
		106		94 ⅛			95 ⅛			101	108		4 0 0		S. W.	miſt.
		106	95 ⅜				95 ⅛			100 ½	108		4 1 0		W. b. N.	rain
		106		94 ½	92		95 ⅛		97		107 ⅞		4 2 0		S. W.	fn. rain
			95 ½				95 ½		96	100 ½	108 ⅛		4 1 0		S. W.	rain th.
		106		94 ⅛					97	100 ⅛	108 ⅛		4 1 0		S. W.	rain
			95 ¼				95 ⅛				108 ½		4 4 0		N. N. W.	froſt
Sunda															N. W.	froſt
			95 ⅛				95 ½				108 ⅛		4 4 0		S. W.	cold

Lottery Tickets, March 18. £. 14 9——25. £. 14 8. New Scrip. from 101 ⅞ to 102 ½

Mark-Lane Exchange.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.	London
Wheat 19s od to 33s od	7l to 7l 15s load	7l to 8l 7s load	8l 7s to 8l 10	9l 0s od load	10l. 15s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qu	4s 8d buſhel	4s 6d buſhel	Hay per load 30 to 47s.
Barley 20s to 24s od	15s to 16s od qu	14s to 17s qr.	27s to 29 6d qr	17s to 19 qr	18s to 22 qr	14s to 17	16s to 18 6d	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 1d to 2s 4d	Straw from 40s. to 42s.
Beans 17s to 21s od	16s to 19s	17s od to 19 od	28s to 30s	17s 9d to 19	15s to 16 od	19s to 24	15s to 15 6d	2s to 2s 4d	2s 4d to 2s 6d	Coals 47s. per chald.
Peaſe [illegible]	[illegible]	24s to 26s od	36s to 40s	24s to 26 od	14s to 30	24s to 40	13s to 30	2s 2d to 3s 4d	3s 6d to 3s 8d	Hops 2l. to 2l. 6s.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, For MARCH, 1763.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I have lately thought of ſome methods for finding the longitude, and as I turned my thoughts this way, not ſo much from any lucrative motive, as from the more generous motive of contributing all in my power to the good of mankind, I hope, you will allow me to lay them before the publick, by means of your uſeful Magazine; becauſe, if any of the methods I have thought of be practicable, I flatter myſelf, that ſome gentleman, who has time, and is properly qualified, will undertake making the Obſervations and calculations propoſed by,

Sir,

Your conſtant reader,

London and humble ſervant,

March 8, 1763. G—

A certain and demonſtrable Method for finding the Longitude at any place at Sea, to the Diſtance of leſs than Half a Degree; if it be poſſible to determine at Sea the Diſtance between Two remarkable Stars in the Zodiac, by any Machine or Inſtrument yet known, or that may hereafter be Invented, within 20 Seconds, or even within two Minutes of a Degree of the Zodiac.*

AS the planet Mercury moves in its orbit round the ſun in 87 days, 23 hours, 15 minutes, and 53 ſeconds of time, it muſt be every night a little above four degrees of the zodiac† advanced towards, or moved from, ſome particular fixed ſtar or ſtars in the zodiac, than it was at the ſame hour of the preceding night; conſequently, at 180 degrees of longitude eaſt or weſt from London, its ſituation, with regard to ſuch fixed ſtar or ſtars, muſt be two degrees of the zodiac, different from its then ſituation with regard to that fixed ſtar, or thoſe fixed ſtars, at London; at 90 degrees of longitude, this difference muſt be at leaſt one degree of the zodiac; at 45 degrees of longitude, it muſt be half a degree of the zodiac; at 15 degrees of longitude, this difference muſt be the third part of half a degree, or 10 minutes of a degree, of the zodiac; at one degree of longitude from London, this difference muſt be 40 ſeconds of a degree of the zodiac; and at half a degree of longitude from London, it muſt be 20 ſeconds of a degree of the zodiac.

If then, by a courſe of obſervations made at land, the ſituation of the planet Mercury, with regard to ſome of the fixed ſtars in the zodiac, were exactly aſcertained, for every hour of every day in the year, here at London, (and conſequently at every place under the ſame longitude) and printed and publiſhed for the benefit of mankind‡, the maſter of

* *Whether this be poſſible or no, may be determined by experiments, without going out of the Channel.*

† *Mercury makes four revolutions round the ſun in 351 days, 21 hours, 25 minutes, and 56 ſeconds of time, as we compute time here upon earth; conſequently, the book of obſervations muſt be altered, and republiſhed every year.*

‡ *Great care muſt be taken in making theſe obſervations, becauſe of the great excentricity of Mercury; but as they are to be made at land, they may be made very exact; and the firſt part of this courſe of obſervations, which will be ended in ſomething leſs than 88 days, will probably determine all the reſt for the enſuing year.*

a ship might, by means of that book, determine what degree of longitude he was then in, by observing the situation of Mercury, with regard to some of the fixed stars, and comparing it with the situation of Mercury at London, at the same hour of the same day which it then is at the place where he makes his observation. I say he might determine it within one league or the 20th part of a degree, if proper instruments or machines could be made for distinguishing exactly the seconds of a degree of the zodiac at sea. This indeed, I doubt of, as Mercury can seldom be seen without a telescope; but I believe they may be made exact enough for distinguishing 20 seconds of a degree of the zodiac even at sea, and consequently for determining the longitude of the place, where the observation is made, within half a degree; by computing the difference, between the then situation of Mercury at that place, and its situation at London at the same hour of the same day according to the aforesaid book of observations, and allowing a degree of longitude for every 40 seconds of that difference.

For example; Suppose that I am bound from hence to Jamaica, and by boisterous weather have lost, or become diffident of my reckoning; At last on the 21st of August, comes a calm day, and a clear serene sky; I take an observation, whereby I find that I am in the 27th degree of north latitude, and at the same time I regulate my clock, and also my watch, agreeable to the time of the day at that place; then to find what degree of longitude my ship happens to be in, at a little before it is nine o'clock at night, I look on my book for the situation of Mercury at nine o'clock at night on the 21st of August at London; and when it is exactly nine o'clock at night at the place where my ship then happens to be, I observe the situation of Mercury with regard to the fixed star or stars described in my book, in order to determine the difference between the two situations; and upon comparing them, I find this difference to be 39 minutes, and something more than 40 seconds of a degree of the zodiac; by which I must conclude, that I am in the 60th degree of western longitude, when, perhaps, by my reckoning, I supposed myself only in the 56th; and consequently, if I had not taken this observation, I might in the night-time have run and been shipwreck'd upon one of the Caribbee islands.

Another and a more practicable Method for finding the Longitude by means of the same Planet.

IT is easy to know the time of the day or night at any place where we then are. The difficulty is to know what o'clock it is at London at the same instant of time. Now as Mercury moves through four degrees of the zodiac every day, it must move ten minutes of a degree of the zodiac every hour; and as we know that a difference of 15 degrees of longitude makes a difference of an hour in the time of the day, at any two places so far east or west of one another, consequently a difference of one degree of longitude, will make a difference of four minutes in the time of the day; therefore, after such a course of observations, as I have mentioned, has been published, any man who has that book may know, at any hour of a clear night, what o'clock it is then at London, by observing the situation of Mercury, and looking in his book to see, at what hour of the twenty-four Mercury appears to be in, or nearest to that situation at London; and then by watching till Mercury appears to him to be in the very situation next described in his book, and observing exactly what o'clock it is at that instant, at the place he is then in, by computing the difference between the time of the day at London, and the time of the day at the place where he then is, he may know the degree of longitude in which he then happens to be, by reckoning a degree of longitude for every four minutes of that difference, or half a degree for every two minutes.

For example: Suppose that in a tedious voyage from the West-Indies to England I begin to doubt the exactness of my reckoning, and that by observation in the day-time, I have found myself in the 51st degree of latitude. By this I find I am in a right course for the mouth of the Channel; and then to know what longitude I am in, so soon as it is near eleven o'clock at night at the place where I then happen to be, I begin to keep a sharp look-out, with my telescope constantly fixed upon Mercury, and at last I find him in that very situation, in which my book describes him to be at midnight of that day at

London:

London: I then immediately look at a watch or clock, which I had exactly regulated at twelve o'clock the preceding day, or perhaps the moment before, and I find it to be fifty minutes past twelve o'clock upon that watch or clock: I may from thence pretty safely conclude, that I am 12 degrees, 30 minutes, west of the longitude of London, and consequently still about 5 degrees, 30 minutes, west of the Scilly islands; for if I should, in my observation, have made a mistake of a minute as to the time, it would cause no more than a mistake of a quarter of a degree as to the longitude; and a mistake of a minute of a degree of the zodiac as to the situation of Mercury, would be still of less consequence as to the longitude; but in order to keep a sure and safe reckoning, this observation of mercury's situation, and the calculation therefrom of the longitude, ought to be frequently made during a long voyage; and made in the same night by both these methods, if the first method should be found to be practicable at sea.

In both these described methods I have, as much as was consistent with rendering the methods proposed intelligible, omitted fractions; but in the course of observations I have proposed, the fractions even of a second of a degree, or of time, must be particularly attended to.

A third, and a still more practicable Method for finding the longitude, by means of the Moon.

THE capital objection against both the methods above proposed, is the difficulty of making any exact observation of the situation of Mercury; but the same way of reasoning may be applied to the moon.—As the moon moves in her orbit round the earth in 27 days, 7 hours, and 43 minutes, or to avoid fractions, in 30 days she must move through above 12 degrees of her orbit every day, and half a degree every hour.—Suppose then that the moon, when in opposition to the sun, were to be this night in her meridian altitude here at London, exactly at 12 o'clock at night; if she were to remain in the very same part of her orbit, she would, at 15 degrees of western longitude, come to her meridian altitude, at what would there be reckoned 11 o'clock at night, because we every where compute time by the apparent motion of the sun, not by that of the moon; and because that, when the moon is in direct opposition to the sun, she rises an hour sooner, and the sun sets an hour sooner, in our degree of longitude, than in the 15th degree of western longitude though at sunset they would reckon it the same hour in the afternoon as we do here at sunset.—But whilst the earth moves 15 degrees round it's axis, the moon moves about half a degree from west to east in her orbit; and consequently at 15 degrees west from hence, she would not be in her meridian altitude, till what would be there reckoned 12 o'clock at night. Therefore, if I were in any degree of western longitude, and knew that on such a night, at 10 o'clock at night, the moon, then in direct opposition to the sun, would be in her meridian altitude at London, I would observe at what time she appeared to be in her meridian altitude at the place where I then was, and if by a watch, regulated according to the computation of time at that place, I should find, that it was 12 o'clock at night, I would with certainty conclude, that I was 15 degrees west from the longitude of London: If I found it was four minutes before that hour, I would reckon myself but 14 degrees west from that Longitude; and if I found it was four minutes past 12, I would reckon myself 16 degrees west from that longitude. And if by a good watch so regulated, I found that it was three o'clock in the morning, I would with certainty conclude, that I was 60 degrees west from the longitude of London.

From hence we may, I think, conclude, that if, by proper observations or calculations, the exact time of what I may call the full moon's being in her meridian altitude here at London, throughout the year, were determined, and the book printed and published, every man who had the book, together with a watch whose going he could depend on for half a day, might, without any nice astronomical calculations, find what longitude he was in, as often as he could see the full moon in her meridian altitude, at the place where he then happened to be; for the moment at which the full moon comes to her meridian altitude may, I believe, be very exactly determined by an observation made

made even at ſea.——This would add great certainty to the uſe of Mr. Harriſon's time-keeper, becauſe if theſe obſervations or calculations were made and publiſhed, any man at ſea might, once every month, examine, whether or no his time-keeper had been by any accident diſturbed.

Every reader may now perceive, that there muſt always be a very great difference between the time of the moon's being in her meridian altitude in the longitude of London, and the time of her being in her meridian altitude at any degree eaſt or weſt from hence; except when ſhe is in, or within a degree of her being in conjunction with the ſun.—This difference ariſes from two cauſes: To wit, that of her motion in her orbit, and that of her ſituation with reſpect to the ſun. The effect of the former is certain and always the ſame, or very near the ſame: The effect of the latter is variable; for it proportionably increaſes with the increaſe, and decreaſes with the decreaſe of the moon, but may by calculation be aſcertained to any requiſite degree of exactneſs; and if ſuch a calculation were made * and publiſhed, any one at ſea might, by obſerving the time of the moon's being in her meridian altitude, determine what longitude he was in, not only at the time of the moon's being in oppoſition to the ſun, but at any time of her increaſe or decreaſe, as often as he could ſee her in her meridian altitude.

The laſt of theſe three methods may be much improved by what the author has already thought of.

A Deſcription of the Horſe Races at Rome, in Carnival Time. Written in 1755, by M. de la Condamine.

THE ſpectacle which at preſent forms the amuſement of the people of Rome, retains nothing of the barbarity of the ancient combats of gladiators. Some of the princes and Roman noblemen amuſe themſelves by keeping horſes purely for the courſe: Not as in England, backed by a rider, but alone, at full liberty, and entirely delivered up to their natural ardour, and that kind of emulation which the concourſe of people aſſembled ſeems to inſpire into them †. Eight or ten horſes, commonly barbs, of a ſmall ſize, and mean figure, retained on the ſame line by a rope extended about the height of their breaſt, ſet off at the inſtant when they let this rope fall. In the races at carnival time, which are the moſt ſolemn, the courſe is uſually in the long ſtreet at Rome, to which this exerciſe has given the name of il Corſo, or Race-ſtreet. They take care at ſuch times to gravel it over: Its length is 865 toiſes. I obſerved twice, by means of a watch for ſeconds, and the help of a ſignal, that this diſtance was run over in 141 ſeconds, which makes near 37 feet a ſecond. A little reflection will make this ſpeed appear much more conſiderable than at firſt we may imagine it to be.

It is evident that we cannot ſuppoſe more than two leaps or progreſſions in a gallop to one ſecond, ſeeing that each of theſe leaps requires at leaſt three very diſtinct points of time, viz. that in which the horſe lifts himſelf from the ground, that in which we ſee him cleaving the air, and that in which he deſcends again; and that theſe two bounds, thus ſuppoſed to be made in every ſecond, require ſix definitive moments, a period ſcarce perceptible in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time. Theſe horſes, which are but of an inconſiderable ſize, and whoſe ſwiftneſs every ſecond is equal to 37 feet, paſs then, at each bound, over a

* *In the obſervations and calculations for the purpoſes by this method required, the fractions, and alſo what may be called the irregularities of the moon and earth, which I have for brevity and perſpicuity's ſake omitted, muſt be ſtrictly attended to, and brought into the calculations.*

† *At Florence, in order to increaſe the ſpeed of the horſes, which there alſo run alone, without a rider to direct them, they place a large piece of leather, ſomewhat in form of the wings of a ſaddle, on their backs, ſtuck full on the inſide with very ſharp prickles. The barrier being formed, and every thing ready for the race, the ſpectators immediately ſet up a loud ſhout, at the noiſe of which the horſes affrighted ſtart off, and the prickles in the flapping leather on their backs ſtill continuing to goad them more and more as they run, their ſpeed is thus urged to the higheſt pitch their nerves will allow, 'till the goal at length happily puts an end to it, by terminating at once the conteſt and their pain. The barrier they run in is formed by a ſtrong railing, about breaſt high, with a rope at either end, to keep the horſes within the bounds, and the ſpectators are all placed on ſeats without*

ſpace of more than eighteen feet, which is very near equal to four times the length of their body taken from the breaſt to the tail*. It is true, indeed, that this length is more than doubled by the extenſion which their outſtretched gallop gives to their limbs before and behind. All this conſidered, how can the fleetneſs of the Engliſh horſes be by a great deal greater, as it is known in reality to be: But there are certain caſes wherein the truth ſurpaſſes all the bounds of probability, and of this kind is that at preſent under our conſideration.

The late M. Duſay writ in 1737, from Newmarket, that the courſe there of four Engliſh miles†, of which he had been an eye-witneſs, had been completed in leſs than eight minutes, by four or five ſeconds. Theſe miles are 826 of our toiſes, which makes more than 41 feet ⅔ in a ſecond, or near five feet more than the barbs at Rome; and we muſt alſo remark here that theſe latter run at full liberty, whereas the Engliſh horſes are burthened with the weight of a rider. This fleetneſs, however, of 41 feet 2-3ds, is ſtill but an ordinary degree of ſwiftneſs there, inaſmuch as of ten horſes which ran together, the very hindmoſt of them was no more than twelve or fifteen paces from the end of the courſe. Beſides, it is aſſerted that the ſame courſe has been frequently run over in ſix minutes and ſix ſeconds. I have this as a fact from a gentleman who has often been concerned in the races at Newmarket [Mr. Taaffe, then at Paris, ſince dead.] And this ſwiftneſs, which would amount to more than fifty-four feet in a ſecond, is to that of the barbs nearly as three to two. We muſt alſo obſerve, that inſtead of one Engliſh mile, or very little more, to which the courſe at Rome is limited, that of Newmarket is four miles, a ſpace too long for the ſwiftneſs of any horſe to preſerve itſelf through, on a ſenſible equality. It is evident that this ſwiftneſs muſt abate towards the end of the courſe, and conſequently that in the firſt moments of the race its maximum muſt be at leaſt upwards of fifty-four feet in a ſecond. We are likewiſe aſſured that a famous horſe, called Starling, has ſometimes performed the firſt mile in a minute, which would make 82 feet ½ in a ſecond; a degree of ſwiftneſs inconceivable, even though we ſhould ſuppoſe it to be exaggerated, as there is great appearance it is: But this is a point on which I expect ſome further elucidation §. It would be ſuffi-

* *It is upon principles of this kind that naturaliſts prove a flea, comparatively ſpeaking, to be the ſtrongeſt, as well as ſwifteſt animal in being. For as ſwiftneſs depends upon a ſtrong conformation of the muſcles, of which we have a remarkable inſtance in the hind legs of a hare, from whence it is well known, that, like a deer, greyhounds, and other quadrupeds, ſhe derives her velocity; and as this ſwiftneſs again is to be meaſured by the diſtance they throw themſelves at every bound, compared with the length of their bodies; if we examine the ſpeed and ſtrength of a flea by this method of reaſoning, we ſhall find that inſtead of four, it is able to throw itſelf at leaſt forty times its length; a force and velocity ten times greater than that of the barbs at Rome.*

† *The Engliſh mile was fixed by Henry VII. at 1760 yards or rods of three feet each, conſequently this mile contains 5280 Engliſh feet, which are equivalent to 4957 of the Paris meaſure, or to 826 French toiſes; the proportion of the Engliſh foot to the French being as 1352 to 1440.*

§ *The following are the elucidations I have received, ſince the reading of this memoir, from Dr. Maty, keeper of the library in the Britiſh muſeum.* "*There are (ſays Dr. Maty) two courſes at Newmarket, the long and the round: The firſt is exactly four Engliſh meaſured miles and 380 yards or more; that is to ſay, 7420 yards or Engliſh rods, or 4942 French toiſes. The ſecond is not four Engliſh miles by 400 yards; that is to ſay, it is 6640 yards, or 3126 French toiſes. Childers, the ſwifteſt horſe ever remembered, has run the firſt courſe in ſeven minutes and a half, and the ſecond in ſix minutes and forty ſeconds, which amounts to 46 feet five or nine inches French, in the ſecond: Whereas all other horſes ſince the foregoing, take up at leaſt ſeven minutes and fifty ſeconds in completing the firſt and longeſt courſe, and ſeven minutes only in the ſhorteſt, which 44 feet is five or ſix inches, the ſecond. Theſe (Dr Maty adds) are facts, which I believe to be true. I muſt alſo add, that it is commonly ſuppoſed, that theſe courſers cover, at every bound, a ſpace of ground in length about 24 Engliſh feet.*" *This is little wide of my conjecture of two rounds in the ſecond. Every bound in this caſe would be about 13 royal feet and a half, for the fleeteſt barb in Rome, and twenty-two or twenty-three feet royal for the Engliſh running horſes; ſo that the ſwiftneſs of the latter to that of the barbs, is very nearly as three to two.*

cient

cient that this swiftness should last only a few seconds, in order to enable us to say, without any exaggeration, that such a horse went swifter than the wind, as it is seldom that the most violent wind makes as much ground in the time. For the greatest swiftness of a ship at sea has never been known to exceed six marine leagues in an hour; and if we suppose that the vessel thus borne partakes one third of the swiftness of the wind which drives it, the latter would still be no more than 80 feet a second.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

THOUGH an end is put to a vigorous, and consequently expensive war, by a treaty, which I doubt not, when the malice of party and prejudice subsides, will be universally approved of: yet we cannot expect to be rid of the burden all at once. Arrears must be discharged, and many other exigencies of government, occasioned by the war, will still require additional supplies; at least for a time: how long or short a time will depend upon the good œconomy, or otherwise, of the administration. Many schemes, no doubt, have been under consideration for raising these supplies; nor was it an easy matter to fix upon any, which might not prove burdensome and unpopular. By the papers, however, I find that it is at last determined to lay an additional duty upon wines. This, probably, may answer all the ends proposed; I mean not to find fault, but shall beg leave humbly to offer another proposal, which upon this, or any future occasion, our superiors may make use of or reject, as they see proper. The proposal is to increase the stamp duties, by the following method.

The laws in being which relate to the hiring of servants are now become obsolete, and no where regularly observed; these therefore should be repealed, and instead of the present custom of hiring servants by verbal contracts, let it be enacted, that for the future, no person, under a very severe penalty, shall hire any servant whatsoever but by a written or printed contract, upon stamped paper; printed forms of which contracts (properly drawn up, with blanks for names, wages, &c.) should be delivered at the excise offices in each town or district, with the appointed stamps according to the degree of the servant; if a labourer, out door servant, &c. (stamp 2 s.) if a livery servant (stamp 5 s.) if a servant out of livery (stamp 1 l. 1 s.) maid servants ( ).

And let it be further enacted, under a like penalty, that all servants whatsoever shall annually, upon the determination of their respective years of service, produce their said contracts at the excise office, and make oath of their service; which contracts shall be indorsed by a proper officer, and returned to them on making the following payment, according to their degree. A labourer, &c. (1 s.) a livery servant (2 s. 6d.) a servant out of livery (10 s. 6 d.) maid servants ( ).

This scheme would, I apprehend, raise money sufficient to answer all the present demands of government, and would affect those only who could very well afford to pay it, and who are included in no other tax. It would likewise be productive of many other advantages, such as preventing all mistakes about the terms of hiring between the master and servant, effectually securing the servants, wages, &c. and what is still more, would entirely put an end to numberless and expensive disputes concerning the settlements of servants, which at present are oftentimes very intricate and perplex'd; for from the indorsed contract it would fully appear which was the last place of service, and consequently the legal settlement. I am,

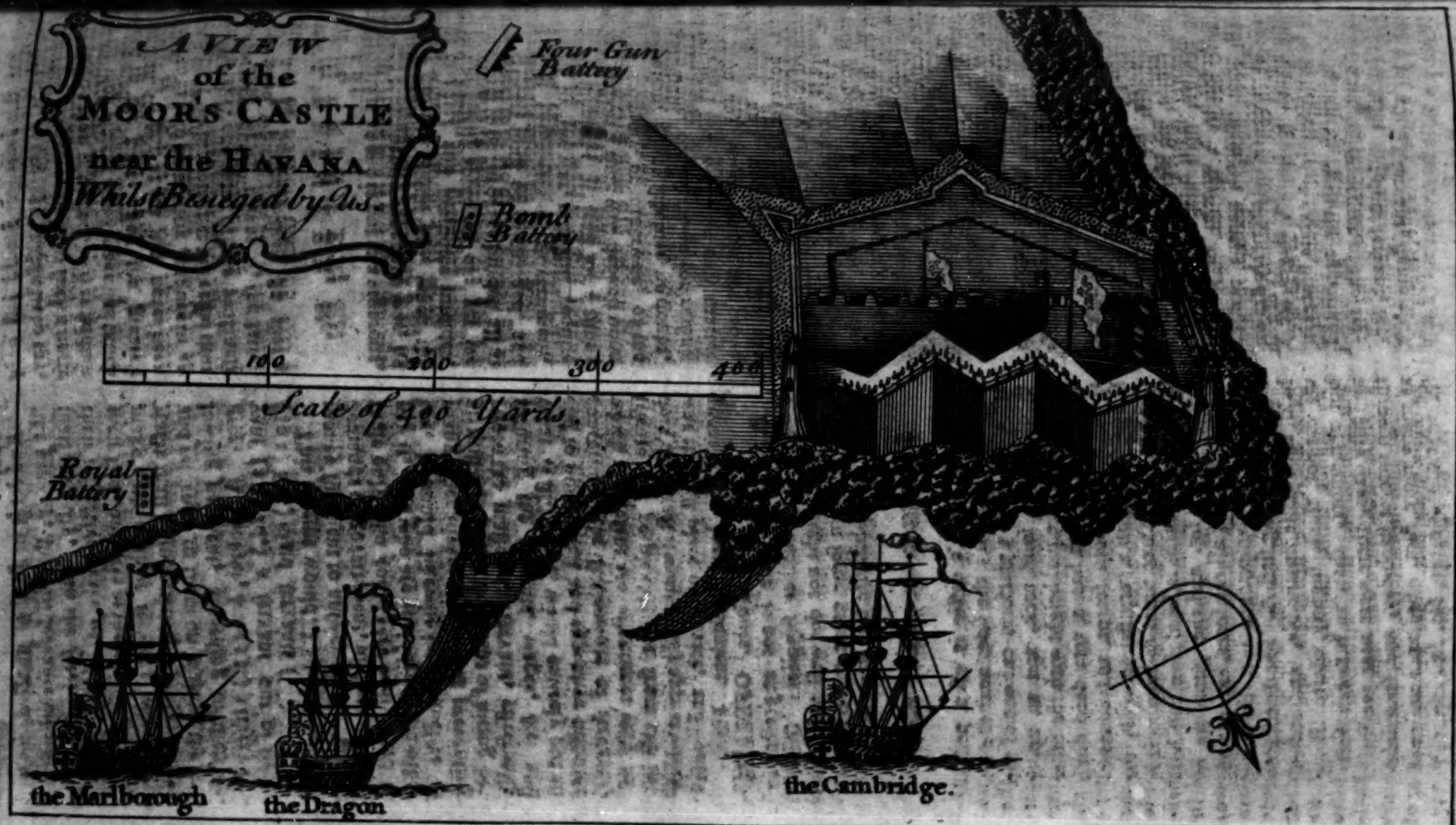
Sir, Yours, OFELLUS.

P. S. If the State is not at present in want of any further supplies: Quere, Whether it might not do well to relieve the people from some other more oppressive tax, and substitute this in its stead?

References to the annexed Plate.

THE Moor's castle is of a pentagonal form; the sides next the sea are alike, i. e. a platform cut out of the shoulder of a solid rock, and an upper rampart B, of equal height with the other three sides, which has a very deep ditch round it, and both scarpe and counterscarpe faced with a very strong wall; the ditch is about three times as deep as it is wide; the platform is formed in half bastions, as per fig. and the guns are en barbette, so that all the faces, except two, bore on the Cambridge, i. e. those on each side the flag staff A. The Spaniards held this castle invincible, and indeed we cannot think slightly of it, if we but remember, that, in between forty and fifty days, there were near 300 shells thrown into it each day, and sometimes as many more shot. See an account of the siege of this castle, &c. &c. at p.

A VIEW of the MOOR's CASTLE near the HAVANA Whilst Besieged by Us.



The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 3, 1761, *being the first Session of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain; *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 70.

THE only other clause of this act on which I shall make any remark is the 120th, which enacts, that when the militia of any county shall be ordered out into actual service, the captain may augment his company, by incorporating, with the consent of the lord lieutenant, or, in his absence, of two or more of the deputy lieutenants, any number of volunteers who shall appear to him to be sufficiently trained and disciplined, and provided with proper clothes, arms, and accoutrements, and who shall take the oath, and sign their consent to serve for the time of such actual service, and to submit to the same rules and articles of war as militia men are by this act liable to, during the time of their actual service *. Such a regulation as this I happened to suggest several years since †, and I must still be of opinion, that in case of an actual invasion, every lord lieutenant ought to be provided by law with a power to receive volunteers, and to form them into regiments, or independent companies, with proper officers, because I have so good an opinion of my countrymen as to think, that in such a case, all or most of the men able to bear arms, not only of the county where the enemy happened to land, but of all the adjoining counties would fly to arms, and list under their respective lords, or deputy lieutenants; for which purpose there ought to be a magazine of arms, accoutrements, and ammunition provided, and kept in some secure place within, and at the expence of the county. In such a case, indeed, it would be ridiculous to require proper clothes: A particular and distinct badge for each regiment might soon be provided; but a particular and distinct uniform would require more time than could be spared, and would be an unnecessary expence; and I must think, that such volunteers ought never, in any case, to be required to sign their consent to serve for any longer time than they themselves pleased to determine, at the time of their entering into the service: Some certain time ought to be determined, that the commander in chief might always know what number of men he had to trust to; but as to the length of it, it ought to be left entirely to the option of the entering volunteer, who, from the same motive that engaged him to enter, would probably renew the term, again and again, till every apprehension of danger were vanished.

January 19th, upon a motion made by lord George Cavendish, it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, for the encouragement of seamen, and the more speedy and effectual manning his majesty's navy; and that lord George Cavendish, Dr. Hay, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Stanley, the lord Villiers, Mr. Pelham, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Philip Stephens, and Mr. Sollicitor General, do prepare and bring in the same.

For the cause of this motion and order, the reader must look back to the 29th of his late majesty's reign ‡, and the 32d of the same reign §, by which he will see, that the two acts then made for the encouragement of seamen, are both to continue in force only during our then present war with France; but as it was probable that our new war with Spain, which was during last session declared, would end at the same time with that which we had before declared against France, it might perhaps have been thought unnecessary to pass a new law for giving all Spanish prizes to the captors; because, though the preamble of the said act of the 29th of the late reign relates only to our war then declared against France, all the enacting clauses of both the said acts relate to our enemies in general, and consequently, after our declaration of war against Spain, would have comprehended Spanish as well as French prizes: However, as all prizes taken from declared enemies belong to the crown, and consequently every such law must be looked on as a grant from the crown; and as our lawyers might, perhaps, have said, that every grant from the crown ought to be strictly

* *See ditto, p.* 745. † *See Lond. Mag.* 1757, *p.* 580.
‡ *See Statutes at large*, 1756, *p.* 438, 583, 617. § *See ditto*, 1759, *p.* 588, *and* 641.

ſtrictly interpreted, therefore, as his majeſty was ready to conſent, it was thought neceſſary, upon our declaration of war againſt Spain, to paſs a new law for ſecuring the captors of Spaniſh prizes, againſt any claim that might have been afterwards ſet up by a grantee from the crown. And there is, indeed, one clauſe, the laſt of the ſaid act of the 29th, which required to be re-enacted, and extended to the ports of Spain, becauſe it relates only to neutral ſhips carrying naval ſtores to the ports of France in particular, and not to the ports of our enemies in general. Beſides, it was neceſſary to extend the proviſions in favour of Greenwich hoſpital, contained in an act of the 33d of the late reign *, to all prizes to be made, or bounties to be paid, during the war with Spain.

For theſe reaſons it was thought neceſſary to have a new law made, and in obedience to the aforeſaid order, the bill was preſented to the houſe by lord George Cavendiſh on the 26th of January, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, which it was on the 18th of February, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe, whereupon a motion was made, and it was ordered, that a liſt of the half pay officers of his majeſty's navy, with the dates of their reſpective commiſſions, the times of their being laſt employed, and of their being put upon half-pay, ſhould be laid before the houſe; and on the 26th, upon a motion made by Mr. alderman Beckford, it was ordered, that there ſhould be laid before the houſe, an account of all the money paid, by way of bounty, ſince the commencement of the preſent war with France, for ſhips taken or deſtroyed, belonging to the enemy. March the 1ſt, the ſaid liſt was preſented to the houſe, and then ordered to lie on the table to be peruſed by the members; and, on the 3d, the ſaid account was preſented to the houſe, and referred to the committee upon the bill; after which, the order of the day being read, for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into the ſaid committee, the aforeſaid liſt was likewiſe referred to it, from whence there ſeems to have been a deſign to have added ſome clauſes to the bill relating to this liſt and account; but, if there was any ſuch deſign, it was not purſued; for the houſe having reſolved itſelf into the committee went through the bill with the uſual amendments, without loading it with any extraordinary clauſe; after which it paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent on the 8th of April. The act is conſequently but very ſhort, for after reciting in the preamble as uſual the war with Spain, it gives the property of all Spaniſh prizes to the captors, and then enacts that all the proviſions and regulations made in the ſaid act of the 29th, 32d and 33d years of the late reign, ſhall extend to, and be continued during the preſent war with Spain.

As there was another act relating to ſeamen paſſed in this ſeſſion, I muſt take notice, that on the 25th of January a committee was appointed to inquire what laws were expired, or near expiring, and to report their opinion to the houſe, which of them were fit to be revived, or continued; and, on the 25th of March, Mr. Fuller reported from the ſaid committee the following reſolution, being the only one that committee, in this ſeſſion, found neceſſary, viz. That an act, made in the ſecond ſeſſion of his late majeſty's reign, intitled, *An act for the better regulation and government of ſeamen, in the merchants ſervice*, which by ſeveral acts had been continued until the 25th of March, 1764, and from thence to the end of the then next ſeſſion, was near expiring, and fit to be made perpetual. And this reſolution being agreed to, it was ordered, that a bill be brought in purſuant thereunto; and that Mr. Fuller, Mr. Whichcote, Mr. Grey, Mr. alderman Dickinſon, and Mr. Bacon, do prepare and bring in the ſame. On the 29th the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Fuller, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; which it was on the 26th of April, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for the 29th, with an inſtruction to the committee, that they have power to receive a clauſe, for extending the proviſions of the ſaid act to his majeſty's colonies in America; and a clauſe for this purpoſe having been added, with a correſponding addition to the title of the bill, it afterwards paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

As no other new clauſe was added, and as the old law is well known, I have no occaſion to give any abſtract, or other account of the contents of the bill; but conſidering

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1761, *p.* 121.

considering the many bills that have been brought in, and the many laws we have upon our ſtatute books, for regulating and encouraging our ſeamen, and for the more ſpeedy and effectual manning his majeſty's navy, I muſt ſay, it is ſurprizing, that no clauſe has been brought in, and paſſed into a law, for altering the proportions, or manner of dividing the produce of prizes. It may perhaps be ſaid that ſuch a clauſe would be an incroachment upon the king's prerogative: Surely, it would not be a greater incroachment than that of taking the whole of the property of prizes away from the crown, and veſting it in the captors; and there is nothing that would contribute more towards the encouragement of ſeamen, or the ſpeedy and effectual manning his majeſty's navy, than that of giving a much larger ſhare of the produce of all prizes to our ſubaltern officers and common ſeamen: This, it is true, would reduce the ſhare of our admirals and commanders: Would this be any diſadvantage to the ſervice, or to the nation? We are never in want of officers, either in the king's, or the merchant's ſervice; but we know from woful experience, that we are, at the beginning of every war, in great diſtreſs for want of common ſeamen; and I do not at all wonder at our being ſo: The trade of a common ſeaman is what no man in his right ſenſes would chuſe, if it were not for the hopes of great profit, or great preferment. We ſhould therefore increaſe both theſe temptations, as much as poſſible, in order to promote among the vulgar a deſire of being bred ſeamen; but by giving ſo great, ſo unconſcionable a ſhare of prizes to our admirals and commanders, we very much leſſen the former, and will, at laſt, totally annihilate the latter of theſe temptations.

I ſay totally annihilate the hopes of preferment among all thoſe commonly called the vulgar. Since the cuſtom has been introduced of veſting the whole property of every prize in the captors, ſuch opulent eſtates have, by meer chance, been got by ſome of our admirals and commanders, that it has raiſed a deſire, and introduced a cuſtom, among our nobility and gentry, to have ſome of their younger ſons bred in the navy, or to the ſea ſervice, which is every day becoming more general. This, it is true, has not as yet produced any bad effect, either among our officers or common ſeamen: We have as yet but few noble admirals, or noble ſea captains; and the behaviour of ſuch as we have, has almoſt in every inſtance been honourable for themſelves, and glorious for their country; but I dread the conſequence of a great increaſe in their number; for it will then be in this caſe, as in every other, *defendit numerus*: We ſhall then but rarely hear of a noble ſea officer's being condignly puniſhed for any miſbehaviour, unleſs he happens to be at the ſame time diſagreeable to our miniſters for the time being. But this is not the only danger that attends the ardour now prevailing among our nobility and gentry, of having their younger ſons bred to the ſea; nor is it the danger that is moſt to be dreaded: It will tend to depreſs, perhaps extinguiſh, that glorious ſpirit which has hitherto warmed the breaſts, and whetted the courage of all our common ſeamen. They have often ſeen themſelves under the command of a captain, perhaps an admiral, who was originally bred before the maſt: This gives all of them ſome ground to hope for, and makes every man of them aſpire to, the ſame preferment: But theſe hopes will ſoon be at an end: Our quarter-deck gentlemen will at laſt come to be our only officers; our fore-maſt men can never expect any higher poſt than that of a gunner or boatſwain; and this, I fear, it will not be in our ſovereign's power to prevent, as parliament influence may at laſt come to be abſolutely venal, and yet abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve the ſhadow of our conſtitution: I ſay the ſhadow of our conſtitution; for when almoſt every man's way of voting comes to be determined by ſome ſelfiſh motive, without any regard to juſtice, or the public good, the ſubſtance of our conſtitution will be annihilated; and a king or miniſter, who does not chuſe to ſacrifice both juſtice and the public good to that of preſerving a majority in parliament, muſt neceſſarily meet with oppoſition, and will probably be loaded with thoſe very misfortunes which were brought upon the nation, by the incapacity and miſconduct of thoſe he found himſelf obliged to employ in the public ſervice.

The next fortunate bill I am to give an account of, is that for keeping an annual regiſter of pariſh poor infants, within the bills of mortality, but as ſeveral

affairs relating to London and Weſtminſter, were in this ſeſſion brought before parliament, I ſhall, becauſe of the connection, give an account of them all together, in the courſe in which they were brought in, and conſequently muſt take notice, that on the 18th of December, there was preſented to the houſe, by the ſheriffs of London, and read, a petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, praying for a further ſum of money, for enabling them to improve, widen, and enlarge, the paſſage over, and through London Bridge *; which, being recommended by his majeſty, was referred to the committee of ſupply, and produced the fourth reſolution of that committee, agreed to December 22d, 1761 †.

Preſently after this petition was referred, the ſheriffs of London being ſtill attending, they were called in again, and preſented another petition from the lord mayor, &c. which being read, ſet forth in ſubſtance as follows: That by an act paſſed in the 33d year of the laſt reign, the petitioners were empowered not only to widen, and render more convenient, ſuch of the ſeveral ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages, deſcribed in a ſchedule to the ſaid act annexed, but alſo to lay out ſuch new ſtreets and paſſages in the parts and places particularly mentioned in another ſchedule to the ſaid act alſo annexed; and alledging, that the petitioners had proceeded to execute the powers given by the ſaid act, but found the ſame would not effectually anſwer the purpoſes thereby intended, and that the extending the powers to ſeveral other ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages, within the ſaid city and liberties, and the opening a new ſtreet, from Moorgate to the Manſion houſe, would be of public utility, and therefore praying, that leave might be given to bring in a bill, to enlarge, and render more effectual, the powers granted by the ſaid act, in ſuch manner, as the houſe ſhould judge expedient.

This petition, being again read on the 22d, was referred to a committee, to examine the matter thereof, and report the ſame, as it ſhould appear to them, to the houſe; and a committee being accordingly appointed, ſir Robert Ladbroke, on the 29th of January, reported, that the committee had examined the matter of the ſaid petition, and directed him to report the ſame, as it appeared to them, to the houſe; which report being then read, it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, for enlarging and rendering more effectual, the powers granted by an act of the 33d of the late reign, intitled, *An act for widening, &c.* and for extending the ſame to certain other ſtreets, and paſſages, within the ſaid city and liberties thereof; and that ſir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. Tucker, ſir Richard Glynne, Mr. Alderman Beckford, Mr. Alderman Harley, Mr. Alderman Dickinſon, ſir William Baker, and Mr. Paterſon, do prepare and bring in the ſame. On the 2d of April, the bill was preſented to the houſe by ſir Robert Ladbroke, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; and in the ſame day it was ordered, that an account ſhould be laid before the houſe, of what had been done in purſuance of the powers granted by the ſaid act. On the 6th it was read a ſecond time, and a motion made for committing it to a committee of the whole houſe; but upon the queſtion's being put, it paſſed in the negative, after which it was reſolved, that the bill ſhould be committed to a ſelect committee, and ordered, that all who came to the committee ſhould have voices.

But on the 7th of April, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of ſeveral perſons, whoſe names were thereunder ſubſcribed, as well on behalf of themſelves as many others, owners and inhabitants of houſes, lying between the opening or paſſage where Moorgate ſtood, and the Manſion houſe of the mayor of the city of London; ſetting forth, that the petitioners obſerved by the votes of that houſe, that a bill was brought in, for enlarging, &c. and alledging, that the petitioners apprehended, that the houſes, warehouſes, and premiſes, occupied and inhabited by them, were, by virtue of the powers and authorities contained in the ſaid bill, intended to be pulled down, for the purpoſes therein mentioned; that ſeveral of the petitioners, ſome of whom had purchaſed the freehold and inheritance of their reſpective houſes, and others who were poſſeſſed of leaſes for long terms of years, had laid out very large ſums of money, in repairing and improving their reſpective eſtates, for the better enabling them to carry on, and follow, their ſeveral trades and occupations; and that ſhould the ſaid bill paſs into

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1761, *p.* 521.

† *See ditto*, 1762, *p.* 355.

into a law, the petitioners would not only be greatly thereby injured in their properties, but alſo laid under manifeſt difficulties to provide themſelves with other habitations and places neceſſary and convenient, to carry on their ſeveral employments; and therefore praying, that they might be heard by themſelves or counſel, againſt ſuch parts of the ſaid bill, as affected the properties of the petitioners, and that they might have ſuch further relief, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

Upon this it was ordered, that the petition ſhould be referred to the committee upon the bill, that the petitioners ſhould be heard by themſelves or counſel, before the committee, if they thought fit, and that the committee ſhould admit counſel to be heard at the ſame time in favour of the bill. And on the 20th there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of Ames Wenman, leſſee, and occupier of two houſes, then lately converted into one, on the north ſide of Thread-needle-ſtreet, from the bank of England eaſtward to Bartholomew lane, and next to the ſaid lane, reciting as in the foregoing petition; and alledging, that the petitioner apprehended, that the ſaid houſe was, by the ſaid bill, intended to be pulled down; and that the petitioner was poſſeſſed of a leaſe thereof, for a term of about thirteen years then to come, and had laid out conſiderable ſums of money in repairing, improving, and making conveniencies in the ſame, for the better enabling him to carry on his trade therein, the chief part of which entirely depended upon the ſituation of his ſaid houſe; and that he apprehended, it was not neceſſary to include in the ſaid bill the petitioner's ſaid houſe, to anſwer any of the purpoſes in the ſaid bill mentioned; and therefore praying as in the former petition.

Upon this petition the orders were the ſame as before; and on the 21ſt there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of the church wardens, overſeers and other pariſhioners, of the pariſh of St. Mary Woolchurch, in the city of London, on behalf of themſelves, and the reſt of the pariſhioners of the ſaid pariſh; ſetting forth, that the ſaid pariſh had been, by the building of the manſion houſe, already deprived of twenty-one houſes, which were pulled down, in order to widen the ſtreets, and give air and accommodation to the Manſion houſe; and that by means thereof, twenty-one inhabitants, ſubject to pay parochial taxes, and ſerve offices within the ſaid pariſh, were utterly expelled the ſame out of 56, the former number inhabiting therein, to the great detriment and loſs of the ſaid pariſh, and inhabitants thereof; and that the petitioners obſerved by the votes, that a bill was brought in, for enlarging, &c. by which bill, ſhould it paſs into a law, they apprehended, that nine more houſes in the ſaid pariſh would be pulled down, to make the opening thereby intended, and that in conſequence thereof, the ſaid pariſh would be deprived of ſeveral of their principal inhabitants, and the pariſh taxes and offices would become much more burthenſome; therefore praying as before.

Upon this petition likewiſe the orders were the ſame as upon the two former petitions; and though this deſign would certainly have contributed greatly to the ornament of the city, and to the health as well as pleaſure of the citizens, yet theſe petitions had ſuch an effect, that no report was ever made by the committee, nor any further proceeding had upon the bill.

I ſay that this deſign would have contributed to the health as well as the pleaſure of the citizens; for that part of the city which lies between Lothbury and Bedlam *, is ſo cloſe built, and the lanes and alleys ſo narrow, and ſo naſty, that it muſt be offenſive to the noſe as well as the eyes of every paſſenger; and would be enough to breed a plague in any city leſs healthful by its ſituation than the city of London. By good luck, indeed, the magiſtrates were by the ſaid act of the 33d of the late reign inveſted with a power to open a paſſage, fifty feet wide, from the north end of Token-houſe-yard, Lothbury, to London Wall; but it would have been much better to have had a ſpacious ſtreet opened all the way from the Manſion houſe to Moorgate, as it would have opened a free paſſage for the air from ſouth to north *et e contra* and conſequently would have added greatly to the ſalubrity of the Manſion houſe, (where great crowds of people are often aſſembled) and to all parts about the Royal Exchange; and I cannot think that there was any objection contained in theſe petitions, but what muſt ariſe to every alteration or improvement that can be propoſed to any city whatſoever. The complaints contained in the firſt petition are ſuch as muſt in every

* See the Plan of London, &c. Lond. Mag. 1761. p. 288.

very ſuch caſe be expected, as it muſt always be an inconvenience to a man to have his houſe pulled down, even when it becomes neceſſary for having it rebuilt, but no man, could be injured in his property, without having a full compenſation, upon the oaths of twelve honeſt neighbours, and we know that in ſuch caſes our juries put at leaſt as high a value upon every man's property, as he could ſell it for to any purchaſer: Nay, I believe, they generally conſider and allow for the inconvenience a man is put to by being obliged to ſell. But I muſt think that every freeholder and leaſeholder, who is the occupier of the houſe, ought to have at leaſt two years notice, before his houſe can be pulled down, that he may have ſufficient time to provide himſelf in another convenient habitation, and to give notice to all his cuſtomers of the place to which he is removed; and the intereſt of the price he is allowed ought to commence from the day of his removal.

As to the ſecond petition, from the ſituation of the petitioner's houſe I muſt think, that he was not in danger of having any part of his houſe pulled down; therefore I am apt to ſuſpect, that his petition was thrown in, only to increaſe the number of petitions againſt the bill; and as to the 3d petition, it furniſheth a very good reaſon for putting an end to that pigmy pariſh, by uniting it with ſome of the adjacent pariſhes; but it can furniſh no ſolid argument againſt the bill. Upon the whole, for the honour of the city of London and from a regard for the health of its inhabitants, I am inclined to wiſh, that the deſign of this bill may be carried into execution; and therefore I hope that the city will again attempt to get ſuch a bill paſſed, before they put themſelves to the expence of opening the deſigned ſtreet from the north end of Tokenhouſe-yard.

For underſtanding what next follows, the reader muſt recollect, that in the ſeſſion 1755-6, and 29th of the late reign, an act was paſſed for improving, widening, and enlarging the paſſage over and through London Bridge, by which act ſeveral new tolls were impoſed upon all coaches, &c. with paſſengers or goods paſſing over the ſaid bridge, and upon all barges, &c. with goods paſſing thro' the ſame. Theſe new tolls having continued to be exacted from the 24th of June 1756, in the ſeſſion 1757-8, a new act paſſed for granting 150001. for the purpoſes mentioned in the ſaid former act, and for aboliſhing all the new tolls thereby impoſed, from and after the 24th of June 1758*, from which time only the old toll upon waggons, carts, &c. has been exacted; but even this, it ſeems has been found inconvenient, and therefore on the 29th of January laſt, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the gentlemen, land owners, farmers, gardeners, and other inhabitants within the counties of Surry and Kent, ſetting forth, that the petitioners had been many times greatly obſtructed in paſſing over London Bridge, into, and from the city of London, by the ſtoppage of carts, and carriages, which had been occaſioned by the collecting and receiving the toll upon the ſaid bridge; that the petitioners, and many others, had at ſeveral of ſuch times, been in great danger of their lives, not only on the ſaid bridge, but in the ſtreets adjoining thereto; and that ſeveral of the petitioners dealed in ſuch goods, as were very neceſſary to the public in general, and to the ſaid city in particular, but on account of their low circumſtances and the ſmall profits ariſing from ſuch goods, found themſelves aggrieved by the ſaid toll; and therefore praying ſuch relief as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition was then only ordered to lie upon the table, but afterwards, upon the ſame day, it was ordered, that leave be given to move the houſe, on the 2d of February, to proceed upon the ſaid petition after two of the clock †; and on the 1ſt there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the merchants, manufacturers, wharfingers, traders, and other inhabitants, within the antient town and borough of Southwark, and in parts adjacent; and alſo a petition of the merchants, manufacturers, wholeſale traders, and other inhabitants within the counties of Middleſex and Eſſex, and city of London; both to the ſame effect with the former petition; and both were ſeverally ordered to lie upon the table; all of which petitions were, on the ſaid 2d of February, referred to a committee, with power to examine the matter thereof, and report the ſame, with their opinion thereupon, to the houſe, and for that purpoſe to ſend for perſons, papers, and records; and with an inſtruction that they do inquire into the ſtate of the

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1758, *p.* 611. † *The reaſon for this new ſort of order ſhall be afterwards given.*

the bridge eſtates, and into all grants of ſuch eſtates, or tolls, for the purpoſe of keeping London bridge in repair, and into the application of the revenue ariſing therefrom, from the year 1700. And on the 20th of March there was preſented to the houſe and read a petition of the ſubſcribing livery men of the city of London, reciting in general the aforeſaid petitions, and ſetting forth the ſame obſtructions; and further, that the petitioners believed, that the Bridge-houſe eſtate was more than ſufficient, without the ſaid tolls, to keep the ſaid bridge in repair; and that the citizens of London in particular, and the publick in general, would be benefited by aboliſhing the ſaid tolls; and therefore praying relief.

This petition was likewiſe referred to the ſame committee, but as no report was made from thence, nothing further was done in this affair during this ſeſſion: Perhaps it was thought that the tolls muſt ceaſe of themſelves, as ſoon as Blackfriars bridge comes to be paſſible for wheel carriages. And now, to finiſh every thing relating to the bridge that happened in this ſeſſion, I ſhall obſerve, that on the 5th of February, there was preſented by the Sheriffs of London, and read a petition of the lord mayor, &c. ſetting forth, that in conſequence of the aforeſaid act of the 29th of the late reign, the paſſage over the ſaid bridge was already, on the eaſtern ſide thereof, ſecured by a balluſtrade, which, in order to avoid the water works of London bridge, and preſerve, with regularity the connection of the paſſage of the ſaid bridge, with Fiſh-ſtreet-hill, ranges northward upon the pariſh church of the united pariſhes of St. Magnus and St. Margaret, New Fiſh-ſtreet, at the north-eaſt avenue of the ſaid bridge, almoſt in a line with the arch of the ſteeple of the ſaid church, which forms an elegant and ſpacious paſſage through the ſaid tower, from north to ſouth; and alleging that the good ends of the ſaid act could not be effectually anſwered, unleſs a part of the fabrick on the north and ſouth ſides of the ſaid tower were taken down, as far as the eaſt ſide of the ſaid ſteeple, and ſo much of the ſcite of the ſaid church, with a paſſage through the ſaid tower, laid into the north-eaſt avenue of the ſaid bridge; and that when the weſtern walls of the ſaid church on the north and ſouth ſides of the ſteeple, are erected in a line with the eaſt ſide thereof, and a convenient veſtry room and engine houſe built in the church-yard, neither the body nor the ſteeple of the ſaid church would be injured; but as the alteration propoſed could not be made without the authority of parliament; therefore praying that leave might be given to bring in a bill, for enlarging, and improving the north-eaſt avenue of London bridge in ſuch manner as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition being again read on the 8th, it was referred to a committee, to examine the matter thereof, and to report the ſame, as it ſhould appear to them, to the houſe; and a committee being appointed with power to ſend for perſons, papers, and records, a report from the ſame was made by ſir John Philipps on the 19th, and thereupon it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for enlarging and improving the north-eaſt avenue to London bridge; and that ſir John Philipps, Mr. Alderman Dickinſon, ſir Robert Ladbroke, ſir Richard Glynne, Mr. alderman Beckford, and Mr. alderman Harley, do prepare, and bring in the ſame. On the 30th the bill was preſented to the houſe by Sir John Philipps, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; after which it paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion, without being oppoſed in any part of its progreſs; though in the days of ſuperſtition ſuch a bill would probably have raiſed a ferment in the nation: It would then have been ſaid, that it was converting to a prophane uſe, a ſpot of ground that had been ſanctified and appropriated to a religious uſe; conſequently it would have been called ſacrilege by all the ſuperſtitious bigots in the kingdom.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Account of the remarkable Change of the Adminiſtration in 1710, from Lord Walpole's *Letters. Continued from our laſt, p.* 57.

HIS lordſhip then gives us an extract from the biſhop of Chicheſter's letters, which refers to a letter from the elector of Bavaria's miniſter to his maſter, dated at Verſailles, Oct. 28, 1710.

This, ſays his lordſhip, is ſo remarkable a piece, and ſo much to the preſent purpoſe, that I muſt trouble your lordſhip with an extract of ſome clauſes in it *. "The

* *The elector of Bavaria's miniſter's letter to his maſter. Verſailles, Oct.* 28, 1710. *Lamberti, vol. vi. p.* 85. 1710.

"The French king has received certain advice to day, that the parliament of England is diſſolved, and that the changes deſigned in the miniſtry will be made: His majeſty did not defer one moment to give me notice of it, that I might acquaint your electoral highneſs with it.

It is certain, that the proclamation for a new parliament, and the general change of the miniſtry, will give great uneaſineſs to the Dutch, and make them think of peace; but this the French court will not give into.

There is no doubt alſo but the duke of Marlborough will quit the command of the army; the rather becauſe the prevailing party will leave him unprovided of every thing, in order to force him to it.

The court is of opinion, that the opportunity is now come; and that good uſe ought to be made of this favourable conjuncture, it being impoſſible that the allies ſhould continue united, after what we have now ſeen in England."

This letter unfortunately ſoon got abroad, and cauſed ſuch a general alarm, that the new faction in England endeavoured to perſuade the world it was a malicious invention of the whigs, and not genuine; but the editor of the late lord Bolingbroke's works has aſſured me he has the original in his poſſeſſion *.

Your lordſhip will, I do not doubt, make one natural inference from it; which is, that the miniſterial revolution here ſeems to have been concerted with the French king, or at leaſt he was regularly acquainted with the ſteps taken to bring it about, in order to keep up his ſpirits, and divert him from all thoughts of reſuming the negotiations for peace upon the foot of the preliminaries. It had, no: could it fail to have, the deſired effect, eſpecially as his moſt chriſtian majeſty had reaſon to believe, that the duke of Marlborough would either be removed, or forced by ill uſage to reſign his employments.

The diſmiſſion of lord Godolphin, the duke's near relation as well as intimate and uſeful partner in all councils and meaſures for carrying on the government, was certainly a cruel ſtroke upon his grace: However, by the perſuaſion of his friends, and contrary to the intentions and expectations of his enemies, he continued to command the army in Flanders. Though labouring under the greateſt difficulties and diſcouragements at home, ſupplanted in the favour of his ſovereign, and vilely miſrepreſented to the people, his martial preſence of mind forſook him not; he was calm and undiſturbed. With a ſuperior military ſkill he deceived, by feint marches, the French, and unexpectedly † paſſed their lines (which Villars had vainly boaſted to be the *ne plus ultra* to his grace's arms) without the loſs of a man.

It was looked upon to be the boldeſt attempt that had been made during the war.

He then laid ſiege to Bouchain: The Dutch deputies, the general officers, and the duke's particular friends, were in opinion againſt it: They thought it impracticable to take a place ſituated in a morais, well fortified, with a good garriſon in it, and in the ſight of a ſuperior army; and conſidering the fatal conſequences of a diſgrace before it, in his ſituation at court, they endeavoured to divert him from ſuch a dangerous enterprize. His grace perſevered, they ſubmitted to his judgment, and the town was taken ‡.

The honour of this his laſt campaign more hazardous and glorious than any of his former, was intirely due to him. Prince Eugene was abſent, and the plan of operations was projected and executed by his own authority and conduct only. It opened a way to penetrate next year into France: The French were not at all alarmed at it; they knew care would be taken in England to prevent it, by removing the duke.

§ They had got into a ſecret negociation with our new miniſtry; and they did not doubt but the advantages they ſhould reap from thence, would more than recompence the loſſes they had ſuffered by the duke of Marlborough's arms. His grace was ‖ diſmiſſed from all his employments the latter end of the year.

* *Some of our critical readers may perhaps aſk, How was it poſſible for lord Bolingbroke to come at this original, or to have it in his poſſeſſion at the time of his death, as all his papers were ſeized ſoon after the demiſe of queen Anne?*

† *Aug.* 5, 1711. ‡ *Sept.* 11, 1711. § *April* 22, 1711. *Torcy privately ſent ſome propoſitions of peace into England.*

‖ *Dec.* 20, 1711.

This was the laſt and finiſhing ſtroke to the old adminiſtration; the conſequences of which, with reſpect to the glory, the intereſt, and trade of this nation, ſhall be more fully explained hereafter."

His lordſhip in the following part of this letter gives a ſummary of what he had ſaid in ſome of his former letters, and concludes with ſaying, that the total change in our adminiſtration was not concerted with the French king, yet care was taken to give him ſo early notice of it, as to make him lay aſide all thoughts of peace upon the terms of the preliminaries, and to cauſe the negociations at Gertruydenberg to be broken off in ſuch an extraordinary manner.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

Remarks on the Cauſe, Prevention, and Cure of the Kentiſh Ague.

SIR,

HAVING lived, for ſome years, on the coaſt of Kent, and paid due attention to the diſeaſes which prevail there, I wiſh to communicate a few remarks to my countrymen, which I think may be of uſe to them. They may perhaps be of ſervice to all who live in ſuch like ſituations, or whenever too moiſt and foggy a conſtitution of the air takes place. The ague particularly deſerves our notice; it prevails chiefly from the cloſe of autumn to the beginning of ſummer, in the low marſhy parts of this county, where the air is rendered very unwholeſome by the fogs and damps which ariſe from the ſtagnant waters. The earth is kept almoſt continually wet by the vicinity of its ſprings to its ſurface, and becomes a new ſource of evil. The united inconveniencies ariſing from hence are ſo great, that ſometimes every caution is too little to prevent them; what then is likely to be the caſe of thoſe who live without any caution at all? The natives are by no means exempt from this diſorder; but uſe becoming, as it were, a ſecond nature to them, they do not ſuffer in the ſame degree, as ſtrangers who have been heretofore uſed to breathe in a purer atmoſphere; to theſe it is for the moſt part pernicious, ſometimes fatal. All that can be done, by way of prevention, lies in a ſhort compaſs. In winter cloath warmly, and in ſummer be not too airy in dreſs; you will ſometimes, even then, find yourſelves enveloped, on a ſudden, in a cold thick fog, at a time when you may have leaſt reaſon to expect it. Do not go abroad too early in a morning, or too late in the evening, if you can avoid it; but if buſineſs unavoidably obliges you to it, in very damp weather, refuſe not the aid of a cordial; take it medicinally, and be bold it will not hurt you, only take care that this does not become habitual, for it will thereby loſe its effect, and you will find to your coſt, that even brandy itſelf will not ſave you. The inhabitants conſider the ſmoking of tobacco to be a preſervative, and they ſmoke it perpetually. I will not conteſt the truth of this, but ſuch inſtances as have fallen under my obſervation have, by no means, confirmed me in that opinion. Be careful not to take cold in your feet; deſtruction can hardly lay a ſurer hold of you. Be content to ſacrifice to your health a ſmall portion of your delicacy. Wear ſtrong ſhoes and warm ſtockings, and when either become wet, change them as ſoon as poſſible. Live as well in the articles of eating and drinking as is conſiſtent with temperance; the ague is ſure to attack thoſe firſt, whoſe blood is impoveriſhed by mean diet. Avoid whatever may open the pores of your body too much, and thereby expoſe you to all the evils conſequent on a ſudden check of perſpiration. Do not lie too warm in bed; it is pernicious in many reſpects. Cloſe rooms heated by large fires are very dangerous; if you have been confined to ſuch for a conſiderable time, you will do wiſely to cloath accordingly, when you leave them. Clean linen and cloaths, which have not been worn for ſome days, ſhould be well aired before they are put on; they will contract a very noxious damp in much leſs time than you would expect. Above all things, forbear to drink hot punch, or any other hot and ſtrong liquor, if you are afterwards to be expoſed to the cold air; for to be careleſs in ſuch matters, is to invite ruin.

Theſe precautions have no pretence to infallibility, and if, notwithſtanding all your care, you are ſeized with the ague of the country, you will do well, if your circumſtances permit, to remove into a purer air. The reaſon why it is found ſo difficult of cure here, is, probably, not that the diſorder is more inveterate

March, 1763.

in its nature than in other places, but that the cause which first produced it, (an insalubrious air) still continues to feed and prolong it. Hence it is often found by experience, that the best medicines, administered in the most judicious manner will avail very little till the return of summer. With respect to its cure, I believe the gentlemen of the faculty chiefly depend on emeticks and the bark, which they give as the exigency of the case requires, in various forms, and often combined with other medicines. But for me to give directions of this nature, would be to interfere in a matter which does not at all belong to me; nor do I believe that the publick are at all benefited by general prescriptions, given at random, being well assured, that from want of skill in the persons into whose hands they fall, to make a judicious and proper application of them, they usually do more harm than good. I am, &c.

Kent, Feb. 17, 1763.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I AM sorry your Sherborne correspondent (see our vol. for 1762, p. 697.) gives me still room to question the truth of his assertion; but his reply contains, in my opinion, too little argument *ad rem*, to effect a change of sentiment——I assure you, sir, no one would more readily yield to conviction than myself, but to assent to what my reason cannot reconcile, and hastily to acknowledge what my own experience gives me much cause to doubt, argues, I think, a weakness.

I wish your correspondent, in his reply, had been more desirous of settling the point in question, than eager (as he must certainly appear to every impartial reader) to convince the *world*, that his knowledge of it one deserved a better epithet than that I had bestowed on it, viz. *superficial*?—And if this was his view, I must confess, for my own part, I have a much greater opinion of his musical talents;—with respect, however, to the independency of the two sciences, and some other particulars, we are not in time. If I misunderstood the terms, *ear*, *taste*, it was owing to a confidence, that the essay was principally submitted to the consideration of such, as could retain just distinctions of things, and keep their ideas of their names and natures clear and distinct;" but had I suspected the terms were offered on the common level, and in conformity with vulgar notions, they would have passed unnoticed.

Your correspondent has shewn judgment in exemplifying musical expression; The passages are well chosen, and as beautifully painted;—but I could wish he had added some instance from Mr. Handel's instrumental-pieces, as the subject (the composer not being obliged to adapt his music to words) must be far more nice, in point of taste and strength of composition:—Hence also, we may sooner investigate what is *real taste*.—— Having exemplified musical-expression, my opponent proceeds thus; "now, upon this I must observe, that the expression of a piece of music is one thing, and that of an orator specifically another; and are therefore independent of each other."—A smatterer, sir, in logic must here cry out *negatur conclusio*, with a vengeance; for granting the antecedent to be true, not even a generical difference will warrant a conclusion.—Things may differ essentially; and their properties, in their most subordinate species be as distinct as fire and water, and so seem to indicate an absolute independency, but, in point of application, they are so far dependent, that the one, without the other, will frequently be found to be of no consequence:—At best, this can be but a partial independency; and therefore the immediate *sequela*, considered in this view, will likewise in part fall to the ground. For although it be highly ridiculous to suppose the orator should humour his voice, according to the various movements of a piece of music, it is as absurd, hasty and unreasonable to conclude, that the man who studies harmony, who addicts himself much to reading of music, and who is consequently sensible of the gradual ascent of sweet-toned thirds and fifths, &c. how concords are soured (as I may term) and how discords are resolved, will not, if he reduces his observations to practice, greatly mend his expression.—Force of language, emphasis of expression, and sublimity of thought, are terms as strictly applicable, in their most native sense, to music as to oratory, and are as inseperable, as an idea is from the word, by which you express it:—And the arrangement

rangement and diſpoſition of notes into concord and diſcord is not a comprehenſive deſcription of the ſcience:—For numbers there are, who can write a piece of muſic, which in point of concord and diſcord, and agreeable to the rules of compoſition, will bear the ſtricteſt examination, and yet the whole ſhall be as devoid of force of language and ſublimity of thought as a ſchool-boy's theme.—Why, in ſhort, are many pieces favoured only with a rehearſal? Not, give me leave to ſay, in that they offend the rules of compoſition, but by reaſon of their deficiency in real taſte, and ſublimity of expreſſion.——Surely then, a meer arrangement and diſpoſition of notes, in point of concord and diſcord, cannot be a comprehenſive deſcription of the object of the ſcience of muſic.

Diſtinction of ſounds is certainly the general appellation, and a prædicate of the whole ſpecies; but that a perſon "cannot inſtance in any one judgment, which poſſeſſes the perfection of one, and is devoid of any juſt idea of another" may be denied:—So long indeed as ſome leading note remains ungiven, all ſounds may be deemed equally perfect; but the moment a fundamental tone is taken, their perfection and imperfection commence.——Let the fundamental note, for example, be *G*. Now if we proceed according to *Paſquali*'s method of tuning, we ſhall find that the ſounds do really run, for a conſiderable time, ſo inſenſibly into each other, that it it impoſſible to inſtance their perfection or imperfection, except in point of harmony.——At length, however, we arrive to *A* and *E* flat, and its 5th, which, when tuned, manifeſt ſo great an imperfection, comparatively ſpeaking, that perſons of a common ear can diſcern it.—We thus find, that according to our preſent ſcale of tones, ſome ſounds, let them ariſe as gradually and minutely as the ear will admit, are more imperfect than others: but of this imperfection (ſtrictly ſpeaking) we are devoid of any juſt idea.

What I obſerved above, concerning force of language, &c. I think, is a ſufficient anſwer to your correſpondent's aſſertion, "That the object of a muſical taſte, is the arrangement of notes in point of concord, &c."—And therefore I ſtill affirm, that taſte is the faculty of diſcovering the beauties of a piece of muſic, or an ability to compoſe ſuch:—"And is it poſſible to do this (cries my opponent with a ſeeming air of exultation) without forming a competent judgment of the arrangement of the notes?"—No, ſir; no more than an orator can expreſs his ideas without knowing the uſe and meaning of words:——But as no one will pretend that the beauty of oratory conſiſts in knowing the meaning of words alone, or in placing them in a ſmooth and regular order; ſo I preſume a knowledge of the notes, and of compoſition ſufficient to arrange them in a technical manner, can never be termed a taſte for muſic. I muſt next obſerve, that my opponent is very bold in aſſerting, "That many perſons who have neither ear nor taſte, can diſcover the ſuitableneſs of the muſic to the words previouſly known." I wiſh the gentleman would define his general terms, as I am ſometimes at a loſs in what ſenſe to apply them.——If I am to underſtand the terms *ſuitableneſs* and *expreſſion* as ſynonimous, I aſk him, does he think the beauties of thoſe pieces, which he exemplified out of Mr. Handel, can be diſcovered by a taſteleſs perſon? Or, that the man, who has no ear for muſic, would ever dream of *complaint*, *languiſhment*, and *importunity*, being expreſſed in the ſtrain, "My faith and my truth?" But if I am to take the *term* in this ſenſe, that becauſe a perſon, who reads a line about thunder, and, hearing the muſic louder than uſual, thinks it is deſigned to imitate it, and therein diſcovers the *ſuitableneſs of the muſic to the words previouſly known*, I muſt confeſs, that the muſic conſidered, in this caſe, ſimply as a loud noiſe, is a beauty, for the diſcovery of which, I envy no man the taſte or reputation. Taſte is always to be uſed in a refined ſenſe, and therefore in ſupport of my definition of it, I ſhall repeat a trifling circumſtance, which I think is ſomewhat pertinent.—During the performance, at the laſt feſtival of St. Cecilia at Saliſbury, I was obſerving to a very muſical connoiſeur how well adapted the muſic was to the words, and offering my book in order to ſhew him the paſſage, I was thus ſmartly rebuked for my want of *real taſte*: "Sir, replies the gentleman, I attend only to the muſic, which ſufficiently informs me of the ſubject."—I leave it to your correſpondent to make the application.

——As the gentleman ſuppoſes the effect of thrilling depends neither upon the muſical ear, nor taſte of the hearer, but ariſes ſolely from the power of diſtinguiſhing ſounds in point of *ſtrength*, *roughneſs*, &c. I ſhould be glad if he would inform me from what principle that thrilling ariſes, which is experienced during the performance of ſweet ſoothing ſtrains:—For that people of taſte do as frequently thrill from the force of ſoft delicate ſtrokes as from the *ſtrength* and richneſs of a chorus, is paſt all doubt. ——I am obliged to my opponent for explaining what is that taſte or knowledge of muſic with which all men are endowed; and he has elucidated this in ſo remarkable a manner, that I muſt beg leave to repeat his words.—"This power, ſays he, of diſtinguiſhing ſounds is implanted in all men in it's ſeveral degrees of niceity; and who is there in the whole ſpecies, that hath ears to hear and cannot diſtinguiſh between the ſtrength and weakneſs, elevation, &c. of one tone from another. Were it not puſhing the ſubject to a pitch of frivolous extravagance, we might argue, that even the animal creation are not denied this property, and that it contributes to the accompliſhment of a glorious deſign their ſubſerviency to the uſe, and obedience to the voice of their rational lord and maſter."—And is it poſſible there can be ſuch ſubordinate degrees of *taſte* or *knowledge* of muſic as theſe? Muſic did I ſay! What is muſic?—The cavern's hollow note, the ocean's dreary roar, the battles din, or "concord of ſweet ſounds"? Is this the *Pythagorean ſyſtem*, which makes the human ſoul conſiſt in harmony? Is it this, that *Plato* aſſerts has as great an influence over the mind, as the air has over the body? Is it from this, that *perſons of every age and nation acknowledge the power* of muſic?—O all ye muſicians, from Dr. Arne to the fidler at wakes! You who boaſt of being born with muſic in your ſouls! Come and ſee to what a poor miſerable condition your dear, dear natural taſte is reduced!—Handel! Thou could'ſt diſtinguiſh, in a concert, if a ſingle ſtring or voice was out of tune; thou had'ſt certainly taſte; I alſo can diſtinguiſh the roaring of a bull from the ſound of a guitar; I have conſequently taſte and *natural* too,—ſcrapers both;—Shakeſpear! Thy copies of nature have immortalized thee; but thy taſte for muſic was not *natural*; ſupernatural it might be; had it been the former, thou would'ſt have ſung in this ſtrain,

The man that hath not *thunder* in himſelf,
And is not mov'd with *diſcord* of *rough* ſounds,
Is fit——————for an orator in my opinion.

I have conſidered well what your correſpondent recommended for my obſervation, and muſt bluntly ſay that, excluſive of its being a pretty juſt deſcription of a fugue, it is nothing to the purpoſe, I mean, it is nothing to the purpoſe, as it ſtands at preſent, becauſe it does not follow that oratory and muſic are independent in their expreſſion, by reaſon of their being ſo in reſpect of compoſition. It is not a parallel caſe with mine, nor does it in the leaſt refute me:—The neceſſity of ſpeaking in ſome *fundamental key or tone*, of taking a *proper pitch*, of obſerving juſt *elevations* and *cadences*, &c. ſtands on firm ground, and will not be eſteemed a whimſical extravagancy but ſuch as are acquainted with antient Greece and Rome. The query in ſhort is, if all this can be aſcertained without the aſſiſtance of any taſte or knowledge of muſic, or even a muſical ear.—I am ſenſible, ſir, I have already treſpaſſed on your civility, but as I am now come to the point in debate, permit me to offer a remark or two, to ſhew the inconſiſtency of this doctrine as advanced in the reply.—My antagoniſt reaſons thus, "the habitual management of the voice in every man, without either the notice of the notes, or the theory of muſic, conducted according to his own ideas of the common diſtinction of vocal ſounds will generally enable him to do this".—Eaſe, propriety of pronunciation, emphaſis of expreſſion and juſt inflexions of the voice are indiſpenſable qualifications in the orator:—And how intenſe was the application, how indefatigable were the pains of Grecian and Roman orators to acquire theſe through the ſcience of muſic! But what need of all this trouble, if the habitual management of the voice, conducted according to the common diſtinction of vocal ſounds, could effect it?—The Greeks were ſo nice in point of eloquence, and ſo offended with a vicious pronunciation, that they would

not ſuffer even the public crier to publiſh their laws, unleſs he was accompanied with a muſician, who, in caſe of a vicious tone, might be ready to give him the proper pitch and expreſſion. With reſpect to the manner of ſpeaking on the antient ſtage, almoſt the whole was compoſed and written in notes: And though this method of declaiming is ridiculous at the bar, yet we find from Quintilian, that one of the greateſt orators (viz. Gracchus) thought it neceſſary to have a fluteniſt ſtand by, while he was ſpeaking, in order to give him the proper pitch, to regulate his elevations and cadences, and to aſſiſt him with a proper tone in caſe he made a falſe inflexion of the voice:——And that other orators followed his example is evident from the name παράφθογγον given the flute that was employed for this purpoſe. Cicero however thought it beneath an orator (as it certainly is) to have occaſion for ſuch an aſſiſtance, but we are not to conclude from this, that he maintained all knowledge of muſic was unneceſſary for an orator: He rather proves the neceſſity of it; "leave, ſays he, the pipe at home, but carry the cuſtom with you". Does Cicero mean here that a man can carry this cuſtom of taking a proper pitch, of regulating his elevations and cadences, &c. without having even an ear for muſic? *Credat Judæus Apella, non ego.*—The arguments, ſir, are innumerable that may be drawn from the antients, to ſhew how dependant oratory was, in point of Expreſſion, on muſick.—The antient muſic was not confined within the ſame limits as ours: it gave inſtructions, according to Quintilian, for regulating all the inflexions of the voice; and as a late ſenſible periodical writer obſerves, it afforded ſuch methodical rules for all thoſe who ſpoke in public, that it is no wonder the Greeks and Romans thought it a neceſſary art.——

With reſpect to our modern orators, I believe many of them, whom we are apt to eſteem fine ſpeakers, would have but a very ſcurvy figure in a Roman theatre:—An eaſy modulating flow, or graceful tone of voice, is a qualification which men of this age ſeldom ſtudy to acquire; though the force and power of it we well know is ſo great, that we are frequently prejudiced in favour of the ſpeaker without conſidering the ſtrength of his argument. The truth is, it is a qualification which requires ſomething more than an *attention to the common diſtinction of ſounds* for its attainment: If it were not ſo, and as the means is ſo eaſy, why do we not experience a fine delivery more frequently? How many of our learned men, notwithſtanding they uſe their utmoſt efforts, are at beſt but wretched ſpeakers! As it cannot but be ſuppoſed they would be happy in the endowment of this qualification, why don't they follow the above eaſy preſcription, which cures all diſtempers of the voice, and makes the roughest croke melodious! Melodious! ſoftly, this word ſounds muſically ſweet: Oh! Sir, I ſhall never be perſuaded that any thing, but the receipt for the bite of the Tarantula will cure a rough voice, notwithſtanding the ſpecioſneſs of the above preſcription.——A conſcioſneſs, ſir, of my prolixity conſtrains me to bury in ſilence many arguments; for as your correſpondent has taken his farewel of the ſubject, I am come to the ſame determination, and leave my ſide of the queſtion to an abler diſputant: and therefore, by way of concluſion I have only to obſerve, that both of us are like mariners who have no compaſs, ſtar, or land-mark to ſteer by:—We have very unconcernedly paſſed over a point of great conſequence in the diſpute; and which firſt ought to have been ſettled, viz. in what conſiſts *fine ſpeaking*.——A man, by attending much to the elocution of an acknowledged fine ſpeaker, may perhaps riſe, through dint of application and imitation, to what *we* call an orator; but then to argue *a priori*, the *neceſſity* of a *muſical ear* ſtands good.——The orator that I am ſtickling for, is a perfect one, and therefore what I have advanced in relation to the dependency of the two ſciences cannot be thought very unreaſonable and inconſiſtent, if we conſider what other qualifications (which indicate an abſolute independency) are requiſite to form ſuch an orator.—What ſays Tully? "A perfect orator ſhould be ſkilled in the nature of heavenly bodies."——But how vaſtly independent ſeem aſtronomy and oratory!

I am, Sir,

Your much obliged reader,

H.

Broad-Chalk, near Saliſbury,
Feb. 19, 1763.

To

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Feb. 1, 1763.

AS there have been many conjectures concerning the perceptive faculty in man, give me leave to throw a few odd thoughts to the heap, which sure no one can be angry at, if it be made clearer thereby, although it should be still making that larger which is too big already.—

That there are sensations arising in man no one I believe doubts, but what it is which is perceptive of them, is a question with some, whether it is man as a compound being of soul and body, or whether the living percipient is not a mind, or spirit alone, without a body, or else a quality only, resulting from the construction of a body without any distinct or separate spirit annexed thereto. These are difficulties probably never to be demonstrated, and we must at last be content with a probable proof only.

Man is so wonderfully made that he seems to assign a place to every one of his sensations, and yet reason and experiment tells him, that in truth they cannot exist, or be, where he is apt too hastily to judge, or suppose them to be; for as nothing can act where it is not, so the perceptive power of man, cannot possibly perceive any thing without or beyond himself. It is generally agreed that the secondary qualities of body (as they are called) do not exist external to the man, but only the primary ones that do so, though Dr. Berkeley attempted to shew that they both exist together, and that wherever the colour was, there likewise was the extension, and if this could be satisfactorily made appear, the doctor's system would stand good for the non existence of every thing, but spirit and ideas; but I think it cannot, and to confine the argument to one sense alone, to wit sight; that man perceives colour we are sure of, and therefore it must be within him, or he would act where he was not. Now if he perceived extension, that must likewise be within him too, but then he could perceive no extension larger then himself, — but as neither extension nor colour have any place assigned them in the body, surely 'tis not the body, or any conformation thereof, that perceives, we may then suppose that it is something else which is joined with the body that is the percipient, which let us name mind or soul; this mind should seem to be one simple uncompounded being, otherwise it could not be conscious that successive perceptions were the affections of the same thing.

Colour, though hastily judged to be without the mind; Berkeley and Malbranche have I think sufficiently shewed not to be so; and that extension is so, I think is true; because it perceives none of its sensations extended, but only assigns or fixes a place for them, these of colour in particular, external to the man; although in fact they may not be without him and this place is only determined by an operation of the mind, suggesting or supposing distance, from an experimental obstruction to the motion of some members of the body by which the touch is affected as well as the sight, and so both the tangible and visible object concluded, though too precipitately, to be in one and the same place where the obstruction is likewise judged to be, and hence I think is obtained the supposition or suggestion of distance, and as we have no sensation to which we do not ascribe some distance or place, there must be place or space existing, or it could not be supposed. And therefore as nothing is perceived or suggested, but what is supposed in some place, so nothing can exist, but what constitutes space, or is in it, and must have some extension.

But then the mind of man surely cannot be extended beyond his body, though it often supposes an extension far beyond, and if the extension imagined was in the mind and not a mere operation thereof by way of supposition; it could not guess so much amiss about the extension of objects, which has not been familiar to the other organs of sense, as we often find it does; for I take it to be a vulgar error, to entertain a notion of the mind's judging of any distance, or magnitudes, from any pictures conjectured to be in the fund of the eye, or itself; in the former case, if there be any picture in the bottom of the eye, it would judge every object in an inverted position to the body, which is contrary to experience, neither does the mind judge of magnitude according to such pictures, but of the real extern magnitudes and seldom errs much, unless the objects be very remote.— the bulk of objects were judged of by pictures in the eye, a flea or mite mu

judg

judge every object very small to what a man does, because the picture will be diminished nearly as the eye is less; indeed these insects may see distinctly smaller things than man, because the objects may be brought nearer their small eyes, without throwing the focus of the rays beyond the retina; as the same distance of the object would do in a larger eye, and prevent distinct vision, and it is highly probable, that these small insects cannot see objects at a great distance, unless they are much larger than what a man can see at the like distance; but then what they do see, they judge to be of the same bigness that a man does, and so must every creature let its eyes be of what dimension, or number, you please. It is a vague notion opticians have, who imagine an eye, like a microscopic lens, will magnify the picture on the retina, whereas just the contrary takes place, for when the eye is used alone, without such a lens, the shorter focus of the eye forms the picture, and the longer, is at the object; but when a lens is used by way of a microscope, the object is in the shorter, and the picture at the longer focus, just contrary to the method of common vision.

So again, if the mind was conscious of a picture in the eye, it would perceive as many objects as the creature had eyes, whereas it judges of no more, let the number of eyes be as they will, then it sees by the help of any other of the senses.

From all which I conclude, that figure, extension, and motion, are not perceptible objects, but that sensations alone are such, the former being only imagined by an operation of the mind, to exist external to it, and that if they did not exist, the mind could not imagine any extension, figure, and motion; for there never is found any of them perceivable by it, nor any figure or motion exceeding a simple sensation, indeed it is too commonly thought, that there is a shape perceived with colour, or a coloured shape, but no object appears of one simple colour to a fixed eye, but every part of the object exhibits a different degree of colour, and these degrees are separate sensations, to which the mind ascribes a place, though, in fact, no colour is not in the place so judged of, but something else that gives resistance to the actions of the mind on the body, and from hence it supposes there must be something existing there, which gives rise to the colour perceived by it.—'Tis impossible the mind should perceive the images of things within itself, unless it was equally extended with the things themselves, and if not, how can it be thought that an ideal world can exist within the mind, as some philosophers have conjectured? Surely it cannot be; but it must be only imagination that directs us to the external existence of real things. We cannot properly be said to imagine what does not, or has not, really existed; for let a blind man try if he can imagine colour, or a deaf man sound, and I fancy he will find himself at a loss; father Malbranche indeed tells us, that a man may have an idea of a golden mountain that never existed, and I can admit a man may recollect the figure of a mountain which he has formerly imagined, and remember the colour of gold which he lately had a perception of, and suppose it possible they may be connected, and call this operation of his mind, an idea if he pleases; but I fancy after all his efforts, if he should happen to think of a mountain as large as Shooter's hill, he will hardly allow it to be contained in his mind. I am, your, &c. A. B.

As a very useful Caution to Nurses we shall insert the following Case, from Mr. Awsiter's Essay on the Effects of Opium considered as a Poison. (*See our last, p.* 107.)

"I Shall recite yet another case of a child, about eighteen months old. The reader may very naturally doubt, how it was possible for a child, so young as this, to be poisoned with laudanum. Sorry am I to say, nothing is so easy; the practice among nurses to give to their children the syrup of the sleeping poppy, or other quieting medicines, is too common; and particularly, one that goes by the name of Godfrey's cordial; which is a composition very binding, has opium in it, and was never designed by the author for such purposes; but was calculated principally for the cure of fluxes. By the administration of such things, a nursery may be kept quiet, which is inducement enough to some nurses, as they will be enabled thereby to pursue their various employments without interruption, which could not be done with the same ease, were the child waking.

A girl

A girl, at the age of eighteen months, had the whooping cough; to remedy which, her mother was advised to get of a sleeping medicine, called elixir paregoricum, and to give the child a certain quantity of it every night. What that quantity was, or how much was given, I cannot positively say; but am certain, that it was sufficient to be in effect very violent; for a struggle of nature immediately ensued the swallowing of the medicine to overcome strangulation, caused by the heat and confining power of it; presently after, the child sunk into a heavy sleep, which continued near twenty-four hours; and she bore during that time, all the progressive symptoms of the power of opium which encreased, as usual, to convulsions.

The use of acid in this case was, in a manner forbid me, from the natural tendency of the humours in young children to such ferments; I therefore avoided it, till obliged by the violence of the effects (acting after *Harris de Morbis acutis Infantum*, p. 102, *Quod ad convulsiones spectat, ab acrimonia materiæ morbificæ propaginem nervosam eximie lante ut plurimum pendentes, testacea nostra, et maxime, si castoreum iis adjiciatur, &c.*

As my patient had the nocent dose given her at night, the effect was not perceived until the next morning, when they found her, with her eyes closed, and insensible to the taking of nourishment and drink, in consequence of which I was called to her, and ordered as follows:

Take of castor water, one ounce and a half; crabs claws and cordial confection each one scruple; syrup of saffron, two drachms; tincture of castor, twenty drops; mix them, and give a large spoonful often.

A blister was applied to the back, notwithstanding which the convulsions encreased, with short intervals of a total relaxation, to which infants are very liable in most illnesses, owing to the natural moisture of their bodies; I then gave the following:

Take of simple pennyroyal water, two drachms; the cordial confection, half a scruple; powder of Russia castor, three grains; strong cinnamon water and distilled vinegar, each half a drachm; mix them for a draught, to be given as soon as possible.

Soon after taking this medicine, my little patient recovered from her convulsions, opened her eyes and cried.

I then gave her a powder of rhubarb and jalap corrected, which, in the course of the day, produced several stools, the smell inexpressibly strong; the first left the child that evening, and, in a few days, she was entirely recovered.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOU having desired a translation of the French officer's letter in your last Magazine, I have attempted one for the benefit of your English readers, as it would be a pity so judicious and just a representation of the Portuguese should be unknown to any.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

And constant reader,

J. S. Donn

A Letter wrote by a French Officer of the Expedition against Portugal. *See our last Mag. p.* 71—73.

SIR,

THE post being now open again, I hastened to profit of the opportunity to let you know of my arrival at Paris, after the expedition against Portugal, where I was with my company, and where I observed what was extremely uncommon. This little lump of earth composed of deserts and barren mountains, which they call a kingdom, is scarcely inhabited by the will of Providence; for it is inconceivable that men could live and support themselves, in a country which only seems fit for goats and other like animals.

Our entry into this kingdom was through a very little town, adorned with the title of a place, called Miranda. Disposed to fight, we expected to find some resistance; and that the governor would not fail to defend it, for the honour of the king's arms and standard; but the devil a bit. At our approach the inhabitants sought their safeties by a shameful flight; and we entered the town without the least opposition, and without costing one drop of French or Spanish blood. Miranda is situated in a province called Tra los Montes, that is to say, *Behind the mountains*. The name is certainly the properest in the world; for the whole province is nothing else but mountains, as frightful

barren. Having passed from thence to a town called Braganza, which is also a fortified place, we took that with the same ease, finding here also no kind of resistance. In approaching the town of Chaves, which is the best and strongest in the said province, the governor and garrison had shamefully fled in haste, and left us masters of the whole province. The inhabitants appeared to us, rather like those satyrs we read of in fables, than men fit to people the earth, and resembled them in their brutishness and nakedness. Marching along as if it were a smooth road (though it is naturally the most rugged) we entered the province of Beyra without any trouble. We found that Almeyda was one of the best towns in the kingdom, well fortified, well enough supplied with artillery, and a good number of troops; the ideas of finding some to fight with here, and even that the siege of this place would be of some length, were very natural, but very ill-grounded. The cowardly governor, naturally base and faithless to his sovereign, shook like a leaf at the noise of the first bombs thrown into the town, and asked to capitulate immediately without a stroke. The only favour he craved was to go out with military honours. In my opinion this favour was very improperly granted him; for I should have thought that these honours being only due to great captains, and those commanders who knew how to defend the cause of their king and country, they ought never to be allowed to cowards and traitors. By frightful roads, and crossing rivers mountains utterly destitute of necessaries for life, we came by Covilhan and Castello Branco almost to the village of Abrantes, where we proposed to enter and carry our arms to Lisbon. The heavy winter rains, which were increased much that year, and the arrival of the English troops, stopt our progress. You know we fought these troops, commanded by the count de Lippe and by English officers. I must do them justice, for it is certain they behaved with a great deal of courage, and seconded, with intrepidity, the military talents of their chief, and the exact and judicious discipline of the other commanders. But after all, there were but few of these troops; the Portuguese are not worth making of, as their officers were totally ignorant of the art of war, and they had nothing but that stupid haughtiness so common to cowardly and uninstructed men: Their vanity and their ignorance would have destroyed them and their country, had not a peace come to their assistance, by the mediation of England, to which at present Portugal is but a factory. However, at length, we retired to Castello Branco. It is very true, and I repeat it, that the loss of Lisbon would have been that of the whole kingdom. Fear had entirely seized the whole government, and its dread could not be greater nor more remarkable. Reports were even spread in the army, that the king only thought of saving himself by flight, and it was said that he was already on board an English man of war, which was to carry him to London; from the nature of that resource it follows, that the king and his ministry could find no other, to prevent sinking under the force of our arms, which was ready to fall on their unfortunate capital. It seems that in all former wars Portugal was spared only by contempt, for a nation whose extreme smallness made it appear so little on the theatre of the world. In the present war where it was thought fit to make it play some part, it shewed all its weakness, all the cowardice of its inhabitants, and all the perfidiousness of its officers, of whom it is supposed their sovereign will one day make an example. Portugal recovered, in 1640, by the help of France and England, and in 1762 was delivered by the sole assistance of Great-Britain; the Portuguese themselves cannot deny it. But do they make that acknowledgment with all the sincerity they ought? I believe not, and I am witness myself, that the Portuguese cannot hide their hatred for the English. I wanted to know what could make them shew that antipathy, at the very time they were so indebted to these faithful allies; the reason they give me was very extraordinary.

Among the prisoners then at Castello Branco, there was an officer, who had given us many proofs of his good sense. Is it possible, (said I to him one day) that there should be, in the midst of Europe, a kingdom which can preserve itself without disciplined troops, and with officers of no experience, and even uninstructed in their military functions?

He anſwered me, with tears, that Portugal had the misfortune to be now only a kingdom of prieſts, monks, and nuns, who entirely devour the ſubſtance of the country, without being in a condition to render it the leaſt ſervice, in the moſt preſſing conjunctures. All the eccleſiaſticks in general, make their pulpits continually reſound with the horror they ought to have for the Engliſh, for theſe heretical and excommunicated men, whoſe humiliation and deſtruction the public prayers of their church conſtantly beg of God. So that the Portugueſe people are obliged, whether they will or no, to wiſh all ſorts of evil, to the very people from whom they receive the greateſt benefits, and all this in good conſcience, becauſe the moſt holy father hath decided it ſo, and the Roman church muſt think the ſame. The people from whom good troops were formerly furniſhed (added the officer) having remarked the poverty, nakedneſs, and bad pay of the ſoldiery, preferred the idleneſs and eaſe of a religious life to that ſtate: Thence comes it, that the greateſt part become prieſts, monks, or lay brothers. The younger ſons of gentlemen, from among whom officers of courage and honour ſhould be taken, now aſpire only to the title of Monſignore, in becoming canons or principals of the royal chappel.

Thoſe who by their birth, and following the ſteps of their illuſtrious anceſtors, ſhould have formed the chief officers of our regiments, now are ambitious for the purple, and cabal with all their might for biſhoprieks and archbiſhoprieks, as the only road to be cardinal or patriarch. Such a man who ſhould this day be viceroy of the Indies or Braſil, or commander in chief of our armies, is now no more than Inquiſitor General; who, far from thinking to preſerve or defend his countrymen, ſtrives to perſecute, debaſe, and even condemn them to the flames, for no other crime but that of embracing the religion of the Engliſh, to whom that Inquiſitor General, in imitation of his ſovereign, thought it an honour to ſtile himſelf the *brother, friend, ally, and moſt humble, moſt indebted and moſt devoted ſervant.* The inferior inquiſitors, full of barbarous cruelty, and an ardent thirſt of human blood, might make very good ſoldiers, but no, they are only inquiſitors, that is to ſay, cowards who ha danger, and who only know to wa againſt their own defenceleſs countrymen. A war more deſtructive to thei country, than that of their moſt redoubted enemies. The inquiſitors make thei whole art conſiſt in a thouſand ſecre ſtratagems, and in all ſorts of infern ſnares: They lye in ambuſh in thei holy office, whence like lions hidden i the woods, they only ſpring forth t ſeize the prey they would devour. Wo to the victims they have ſingled out who cannot eſcape their fate nor elud the purſuits of theſe bloody ſacrificers who are both their judges and executio ers. If thoſe they perſecute attempt t fly to England, they are immediatel put in priſon, their wealth confiſcated their reputation branded, and their ſuf ferings in the dungeons are inexpreſſible It is a thing very remarkable, an worth conſideration, that their unfort nate ſovereign was in that caſe, and u on the point of embarking, and ſeekin refuge in England, and who knows the inquiſitors had not done the ſame.

This picture of them, which the offi cer drew thus, inſpired us only with co tempt and horror for theſe monſters human ſhape; and I believe this offi ſpoke to us juſtly and truly.

Another officer, a priſoner alſo, a extremely bigoted, told us very grave on that ſubject, that Portugal did n want generals, witneſs, ſaid he, S Anthony, protector of the kingdom, whom our ſovereign every year ſen 3000 cruſados for his pay. Aſtoniſh at this diſcourſe we aſked an explanatio and we learnt that this protector of t kingdom was only a capuchin fri who was born in Liſbon, and died abo five ages ago at Padua in Italy. I own th this made us deſpiſe him heartily, and could not help laughing at ſo great weakneſs. How much better wou your king have done, replied I, to ha laid out that money in Swiſs troo or thoſe of ſome other warlike nation, the room of giving it to a ſimple monk long ſince dead, or rather to liv monks, who are worth leſs than he. Ce tain it is, that very monk, when al could not defend your king againſt claws of an angry cat, how then can after his death, protect him from well diſciplined troops of an enemy. ſuppoſing he had the power, why did

defend thoſe places we have taken, or ther the two provinces which the Portuſe have ſo baſely abandoned. The ficer ſeemed greatly diſconcerted at theſe words, and we were convinced, by r own experience, that Portugal, formerly illuſtrious in hiſtory, is, at preſent, only the center of ſuperſtition, ignorance, and the moſt diſtinguiſhed wardice. Theſe barbarians (whoſe obility formerly prided themſelves on a eady fidelity to their kings) are thoſe ho have juſt given Europe the moſt inmous ſpectacle of treaſon and ingratiude. Their firſt lords have not heſitad to become regicides, and to employ acreligious thands to take away their vereign's life. In ſo total a degenera-y, Portugal is unable to defend itſelf land againſt one ſingle province of pain, and by ſea they can only oppoſe enemy's fleet by baubles of ſhips deſtute of every thing, unleſs indeed their onk Anthony was miraculouſly to conert himſelf into ſhips of war.

The miſeries we have endured in this untry can only be believed by thoſe ho have felt them, ſeeing the general arcity we found, of every thing uſeful d neceſſary for our preſervation. By is ſorrowful ſituation, in which Portuil is, judge, ſir, yourſelf, what is the ture of its preſent government, and at thoſe talents can be which they ribe to the prime miniſter, the one who appears at preſent at the d of affairs. I am, ſir,

Your moſt humble,

And moſt obedient ſervant,

nis, Dec. 19, 1762. H. C. V. T.

ppearances upon opening the Body of a Woman, who died the beginning of Auguſt 1762, *after eating a large quantity of Cucumbers.*

T may be neceſſary to obſerve, that this unhappy woman had all the mptoms of a bilious cholic, to the moſt reme degree, from the time of her ng firſt attacked to the time of her ath, which was three days after her ing the cucumbers.

In a few hours after ſhe expired, I ned the body, and found the ſtomach ated and ſwelled to the ſize of a child's ad, but of a more oblong form, and ſembling in figure and tenſion a large adder filled with wind: The external membranous coat of the ſtomach appeared florid and inflamed; and upon making an inciſion through that and the ſubjacent coats, a moſt amazing quantity of ſliced cucumbers, porraceous matter, and veſicles filled with air, iſſued out at the opening. The circular valve of the pylorus was extremely rigid and ſtrongly contracted; the duodenum and jejunum were inflamed, and the ilium ſo much inflated, as to render it impoſſible for any thing to paſs through it. The colon, cæcum, and rectum, were not ſo much inflamed as the leſſer inteſtines; but, what was very extraordinary, the lower part of the latter was mortified for ſeveral inches: the lungs, particularly ſome part of the left lobe, appeared as if they had been boiled, with ſeveral livid ſpots diſperſed over them. The liver, ſpleen, and uterus were the only viſcera which preſerved their natural complexion. There was but little gall in the gall-bladder, which was probably, occaſioned by the great ſeparation made of the gall by the uncommon fulneſs of the ſtomach; which ſerves to confirm the opinion of anatomiſts, that the ſeparation of the gall is always in equal proportion to the fulneſs of the ſtomach. The pancreas, pleura, and mediaſtinum were inflamed; a very large quantity of water was found in the pericardium: The kidnies were inflamed, and the veſica was in a very flaccid ſtate, without containing any urine. The patient, I was informed, had had frequent motions to urine for ſome time before her death, but was never capable of making a drop.

Malling,

Feb. 5, 1763. W. P.

Anecdote of Mr. Foote, *being an Extract of a Letter from* Dublin.

"THE ſucceſs which Foote met with in London laſt ſummer, and the applauſe he acquired in the part of Peter Paragraph, induced him to make a trial of his Orators here *. I need not tell you that the character of Peter was intended for our friend, George Falkner, the printer of the Dublin Journal. George's friends were determined to oppoſe; the author's to ſupport it. The houſe was crowded, and both ſides prepared for "Anarchy and uproar.",—At the opening of the piece a great confuſion enſued; however, after much ſtruggle, Foote got through it; and it was very obſervable, that the moſt formidable

* *See our vol. for* 1762, *p.* 258, 327.

midable of his antagoniſts were ſeveral times diſarmed of their reſentment, and thrown into ſeveral involuntary burſts of laughter, by the force of his mimickry. I ſhould have told you, that George had declared, if he was brought on the ſtage, he would moſt certainly proſecute his perſonator at law—The wag could not let this paſs him—and when Peter Paragraph was called upon to give evidence on the mock trial, in the Orators, no Peter appeared—he was called again, but the ſecond had no more effect than the firſt.—It was then thought, that George's threats had intimidated Foote from performing; and the audience (according as they were influenced by party) were ready to break out into murmurs or triumph, juſt as a third ſummons brought the figure before them—there was ſuch a ſtriking reſemblance in the perſon, and ſo laughable an extravagance of the manners of Falkner, that, before the oppoſers could ſettle themſelves for an oppoſition, Peter got ſufficient time to apologize to the court for his abſence, by aſſuring them, that he had been detained at his lawyer's, in giving inſtructions to bring an action againſt a raſcally fellow, one Foote, who, by a vile imitation of his voice and figure, had brought him on the public ſtage, expoſed his perſon, and traduced his morals—This unexpected and well-timed apology, and the ridiculous geſtures which accompanied it, redoubled the mirth of the ſpectators, increaſed his party, and carried him thro' the conteſt.

Mr. Falkner was now very diſagreeably ſituated ——— Dublin, is not like London; in a few days you know every face in it———George could not ſtir out without becoming the butt of ridicule—nay the very children would be tagging after his heels, through every ſtreet, crying out Peter Paragraph! Peter Paragraph!——In this irkſome ſituation he put his threats in execution; he applied to the laws of his country for relief—Foote was indicted, and the bill found. By the behaviour of the court it was inconteſtibly evident that they had the moſt infamous opinion of his conduct; however, he contrived to make ſuch intereſt, that his trial was deferred to another ſeſſions, on the ſtrict conditions that he gave four hundred pound bail, to try the merits of the cauſe at that time; beſides this, an injunction was laid upon him (I think the law terms it granting a rule of court) that he ſhould not play his piece in the mean time———It was naturally ſuppoſed that things would have reſted here—but Foote, from ſome unaccountable infatuation, not only moſt daringly performed the Orators ſeveral times ſince, but wrote and ſpoke a poetical addreſs (See our Mag. for Feb. p. 98) in which, with greater wit than diſcretion, he expoſed George more than ever. From the obvious ſentiments of the court before, and this additional contempt thereof, it is now the general opinion, in which I include thoſe of the firſt rank in the law, that he will be heavily fined, and ſentenced either to the pillory, or a public whipping. However, as he has no little intereſt with the great, it is thought the latter part of it may be mitigated to a ſevere reproof."

ON CONVERSATION.

Satis Eloquentiæ Sapientiæ parum.

NOTHING has been more generally objected againſt the Engliſh than their taciturnity, and ſeeming averſion to long confabulations: So that their ſilent minute is as trite an obſervation, as their reſpect for beef and pudding, or blind hatred of popery and wooden ſhoes. But as this falſe notion was at firſt ſtarted and propagated from principles very unphiloſophical, viz. that none but thoſe who talked ſenſe and reaſon, ſpake at all; how much its authors erred, will appear from a ſlight view of modern converſation, and a juſt definition of ſpeaking in company, drawn from the moſt received idea of it;—and this I take to be a laviſh profuſion of words, with little or no connection, ſenſe, or meaning (as Bayes, in the Rehearſal, makes five plays to one plot). How far this runs parallel with, or deviates from the antients opinion of it, I ſhall not enquire; ſufficient it will be for me, if it is approved by our open-mouthed, as well as open-hearted Britons; which will eaſily appear from the above mentioned view.

And here what delicious ſcenes, what beauteous arcs's of Anaphora's, Epanadiploſis's, and all the ſhining figures of tautology expand themſelves!

Each Briton here his inbred art diſplays,
And tortures one poor phraſe a thouſand ways.

How deſpicable a figure does Virgil's

Tubalis conjux, te ſub in littore ſocum,
Te eminus ille, te deſcendere cernat,

in compariſon with an Engliſhman's *ſays he's and ſays I's!* Nor can any deny the great utility as well as propriety that attends them; I am confident had Horace and Perſius been more liberal of theſe figures, the firſt had not been ſo unintelligible, nor the latter ſo often diſmiſſed with "Ah, abi ſi non ſis legi." Virgil, indeed, and Homer, were very ſenſible of the great luſtre theſe phraſes give a ſpeech; the firſt therefore has very judiciouſly tagged almoſt every language with a *dixit*, or *ſit fatus*, at each end; and the latter inſerted his παρα-δη and τε, εφαρ in every page.

But to return; what can be a greater inſtance of their averſion to taciturnity, than the frequent uſe of thoſe ſonorous monoſyllables, *blood*, *zounds*, &c? None ſure but an Engliſhman's fruitful genius could have produced ſuch graceful particles, ſuch innocent decorations as theſe certainly are; for no one can imagine an harmleſs beau means any thing by, *G—d d—me, he's glad to ſee you*; when his poor abilities can't reach the ſpelling, much leſs the ſignification of the included curſe.

Cicero indeed has attempted ſomewhat of this nature, with his *di Immortales*, and *Patres conſcripti*; Terence with his *ædepol*, and *Mehercules*; theſe made a tolerable figure once; but how infinitely ſhort of our modern converſe, and rhetorical performances! How much brighter ſhines even the common chat of our military ſparks, and gentlemen of the long robe! Nay of our vulgar mechanics, draymen, and porters! Of what great uſe are ſuch like words, tho' of a more ſerious nature, to our modern cuſhion thumpers! How beautifully have they filled a pauſe, with an otherwiſe uſeleſs, O God! O Lord! and thereby melted their audience into tears! When a more abſtemious clergyman muſt have had recourſe to a grave hem, or his handkerchief; by the firſt of which he could only have cauſed an univerſal ſympathetic cough, and by the latter ſet their noſes a running, as the Mappa Aſſa of the antients did their horſes.

It would be endleſs (I hope needleſs) after what's ſaid above, to ſum up all the pretty arts of beginning and prolonging diſcourſe; or ſay how indefatigably induſtrious moſt people are in doing it; a neighbour of mine, who has ſtudied this art near ſixty years, and is an early riſer, ſpends his time from ſun-riſe till eight, in good-morrows, and telling paſſengers what ſort of a morning it is; from thence till dinner in ſage conjectures and conſultations how the day will prove; all the afternoon in telling them if rains or ſhines; and the evening in notable remarks on the preceding day. This he claims as a peculiar noſtrum to allure company, and introduce loquacity; but I am credibly informed ſeveral others practiſe it with equal ſucceſs; I have therefore mentioned it for the public good.

My barber makes uſe of a *well, and how do ye?* only, with tolerable encouragement.—Inquiries after news are trite and fruitful topics of this nature; but above all commend me to that worthy ſtudent of a learned univerſity, who began his declamation with *quid multis opus eſt?* Nor are their geniuſes leſs fruitful in protracting, and ſpinning out their lockram (as we phraſe it) though their moſt copious ſubjects are only ſcandal and apparitions; yet it is amazing to ſee how wonderfully they improve them; ſo alluring are the charms of mouth-exerciſe, that ſcarce any one ſpares acquaintance, friends, or relations: But give up all ſenſe of benefits and duty to ſupport their chat, *in vonam pub.* How ſurprizingly elaborate are they in fleaing their neighbours, and murdering their reputations, as the Indians do the white men, only to ſet their chaps a going!—Their inventions are no leſs teeming, in relation to witches, good and bad ghoſts, conjurers, will o' the whiſp's, &c. nay, rather than fail, you ſhall have the ſame ſpirits, of deviliy, acted in every town and village throughout his majeſty's dominions. For inſtance; I don't believe there's ever a city or market-town in Great-Britain, but has had a conjurer, once upon a time in it, who railed a tree on a table, made devils cut it down again, &c. and one of the company conveyed a chip away, which next morning either flew away with a ſtack of chimnies, fired the houſe, or was turned to a hell-fire cinder, and ſmelt of brimſtone.—Nor do they only run on thoſe common ſtories; every inhabitant, male or female, has a peculiar favourite apparition, who one time or another, has paid him a viſible viſit; or at leaſt been ſo courteous as to trundle half a ſcore pewter diſhes round the houſe; this is ſo faſhionable an help to diſcourſe, that a man or woman without it would look as odd as

a Spaniard without his muſtachoes, or a court-lady hoopleſs.

Henceforward, I hope, no one of common ſenſe, or common modeſty, will pretend to accuſe my countrymen of reſervedneſs or taciturnity; ſince they have not only ſo far improved the antient loquacity, but invented phraſes and impertinencies of their own natural growth, nay, even brought back departed ſouls, to help them at a dead-lift. Some crabby-headed fellows, it is true, have endeavoured to expreſs a great deal of ſenſe and reaſon in few words; but to uſe a multitude without the leaſt grain of either, muſt be allowed the undeniable province of a true-born Engliſhman.

Inconveniencies from a too loving Wife.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

Nec tecum poſſum vivere, nec ſine te.

MART.

HARD is the lot of that man who is plagued with a wanton wife, a jealous wife, a drunken wife or a ſcolding wife, but it is better to have a wanton, jealous, drunken, or ſcolding wife, nay, I may ſay all together, than to be yoked to a loving wife. The wanton wife will let the poor man wear his horns on his head with peace and quiet, if he will give her no interruption in planting them there. The jealous wife will ceaſe upbraiding, while her deary is fixt to her apron-ſtring. The drunken wife is at leaſt ſober when ſhe wakes in the morning; and the ſcolding wife, we may ſuppoſe, is ſilent when ſhe is aſleep. But the loving wife torments her unfortunate helpmate morning, noon, and night, and all night too.

When my dear partner, who, I may ſay, is the moſt loving of her ſex, firſt wakes in the morning, if ſhe finds me aſleep, ſhe ſeldom fails of letting me know that ſhe thinks I have had reſt enough, and that to ſleep much is not good for me. If I happen to be awake when ſhe firſt opens her eyes, ſhe will not ſuffer me to get up, inſiſting I muſt take another nap, for ſhe is ſure I have had but an indifferent night. When we get to breakfaſt, if I chooſe toaſt, it is ten to one but ſhe finds it gave me the heartburn the day before, and then I muſt eat bread and butter; if I chooſe the latter, it is the ſame odds but I am obliged to eat Yorkſhire muffin, becauſe ſhe well knew I was fond of it. Sometimes ſhe turns down my cup herſelf, after the firſt diſh, becauſe ſhe fancies my hand ſhakes, and tea is nervous. At other times I am ſwilled with half-pint after half-pint, as ſhe conceives I ate too much ſupper over night, and tea is good for digeſtion. One time I am poiſoned with brandy in my diſh, at another with ſaffron, though ſhe knows I deteſt them both;—but it is good for me, ſhe ſays.

If I happen to come home any ſhort time before dinner, I am obliged to ſwallow down a large diſh of chocolate, and to eat a ſaucer of dry toaſt, though perhaps I was juſt come from the coffee-houſe, to keep the wind off my ſtomach; and I am in great luck that a pint baſon of peaſe ſoup, in which a ſpoon will ſtand upright, is not ſet before me, by way of whet to my appetite. Though my loving tormentor may have thus crammed me like a turkey, till the dinner makes its appearance upon the table, I am obliged to eat whatever ſhe puts upon my plate, or ſhe is otherwiſe the moſt miſerable creature alive, and n ſure I am not well, which never fails of introducing the apothecary into the houſe, almoſt as ſoon as the cloth i taken away. And I have more than once, on ſuch an occaſion, ſuffered myſelf to be drenched with gallons of camomile-tea, becauſe no remonſtrance could ſatisfy her but my ſtomach was out of order. If I preſume to help myſelf at table, my female Sancho Panſa phyſician is ready with her interdict to reſtrain me. If I call for ſmall-beer, perhaps my ſweet loving wife thinks wa er better for me; and ſhould this have been my choice, it is great odds but ſhe order wine to be mixt with it, as it is too cold for my ſtomach alone. Do I go to hob or nob in white-wine, I am probably told red is better for my nerves; and ſhould I mention red, ſhe would inſiſt white i better for my cold. When the deſert appears, though I am in general fond of fruit and ſweet-meats, I almoſt tremble at the ſight of it, for as the dear loving ſoul is fond of theſe things herſelf, ſhe thinks ſhe cannot give a ſtronger proof of her regard for me, than making me eat what ſhe likes beſt. Accordingly, if ſhe takes a peach that appears to her remarkably good, I am forced to finiſh what ſhe has half eat, though I prefer a nectarine. And however wiſhfully I may caſt my eye upon any glaſs or ſaucer of ſweet-meats,

am forced to resist the temptation, well knowing my loving taster will supply me abundantly with her relicts of those things which she is sure I am fond of. I must add too, that though the company cannot help smiling when she loads my plate with jellies I dare not refuse my love's kindness, if she declares they are admirable, and she is certain I shall like them.

Her anxiety about my health, and earnestness to please me, acts so vehemently upon her mind, that she is never cool enough to judge what is the best for my constitution, or most agreeable to my taste. She is too intent upon the end, to consult well about the means. Hence my female physician often proves the reverse of the smoakers adage of *tobacco hic*; for, if I am well, she'll make me sick; if I am sick, she don't make me well. And when she is most industrious to prove her love for me, I am frequently inclined to prefer envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness, to such loving kindness, and could heartily cry out with captain Flash to the dear mischief, "Oh! damn your love," though I am convinced of the sincerity of it. My great coat, which I number among my best friends, by her means deserves a place among my false ones. In distress, either from rain or frost, my good friend does me no service, for my wife often hates a great coat, I am so apt to take cold when I leave it off; and then I must weather every inclemency, and stand every shower of rain without it. When I am in no want of it, my good friend is ready with its kind office; and if my love should take it into her head that I have at any time suffered for want of my great coat, I am forced to groan under the weight of it, even in the hot month of July. Her desire to have me pleased, will not let me see the play I admire, or visit the friends which I like. Should I presume to engage for myself, I shall find myself perhaps one of an agreeable party which she knew before I should be happy with, in another place. And if I should stole to see Garrick the next time he plays Lear, I am certainly engaged by her to the new opera; and she has procured tickets herself, to be an agreeable surprize to me. As to the play-houses, indeed, I am afraid I shall never be suffered to enter their doors again, she is so terrified by the modern mohawks, the society for the reformation of manners and the theatres, that she would as soon trust me to a campaign in Flanders, or among the Catawaws and Cherokees in North-America, as at Drury-lane or Covent-Garden.

What adds to my misfortunes, is, that there is no hopes of an alteration for the better. You may be sure I have taken much pains to convince her, that though she is the best of women, she is the worst of wives; that I would rather feel the severest effects of hate, than her love. If she was a termagant, I could make her a silent woman, and I could undertake to tame a shrew; but my dear tormentor is so meek, that she weeps without complaining, and pines in private with grief, if I oppose the most trifling circumstance which she judges for my good, or has conceived would please me; she imagines I have no love for her, if she thinks I slight any instance of hers to me. After having suffered her to waste herself almost to a skeleton, I have been reduced to the cruel necessity of giving way to her disposition, and submitting a second time to the go-cart and leading string. And though I am the jest of all my friends, and the sport of both sexes, though I can neither eat, drink, sleep, or wake as I please, though I must appear merry when I am hipt, and well when I am ill, keep company I don't like, and scarce ever see my old acquaintance and friends; though I am to be purged, sweated, and blistered, in perfect health, I cannot fly from my persecutor, as my love is at least equal to hers, and I am content to bear the weakness of her mind, as I am so sensible of the strength of her affection. Therefore, sir, when you see a monkey play with a kitten, a boy with a puppy, and miss with her goldfinch, pray remember

Your's, &c.

TRUELOVE.

A Pamphlet having been lately published, intitled, A Proposal for selling part of the Forest Lands and Chaces, &c. and for the establishment of a national bank, &c. *We shall give our Readers the following Extracts from it:*

AFTER some remarks upon our public debts and public credit, the author proceeds thus:

"Hoping

"Hoping therefore that public credit will no longer be made uſe of to fill the private purſes of a ſet of men, who under the pretence of ſupporting that credit, have by degrees been ſapping its foundation; and, like the ſuckers near the root of a tree, have been continually drawing the nouriſhment from it.—Upon a preſumption I ſay, that ſuch, whether diſtinguiſhed by the names of directors of companies, jobbers, monopolizers, undertakers for loans, &c. will not have ſufficient influence to hinder the execution of any plan that may be deemed advantageous to the public, though it ſhould claſh with their particular intereſts, the editor of this ſhort treatiſe ventures to throw out the following ſcheme.

That a bank be eſtabliſhed by parliament, under the title of the national bank of England; and that the ſinking fund, ſubject to the ſeveral ſecurities already charged on it, be appointed as a ſecurity for ſuch ſums of money, as ſhall at any time be depoſited in it.

That this bank ſhall iſſue notes payable to bearer, or order, on demand, for any ſum that ſhall be paid into it, not leſs than 100 l.

That all notes for 100l. and upwards for every 50l. over and above 100l. ſhall entitle the bearer to receive the ſame with intereſt at the rate of 3 l. *per cent.* and the ſame rate of intereſt for every ſix months, that ſuch note ſhall remain unpaid, over and above one year from the date. But that no intereſt ſhall be allowed for any note, for any time leſs than one year, nor for any fraction of time leſs than ſix months afterwards, nor for any fraction of money leſs than 50l. over and above 100l.

That the money ariſing from the public revenue be paid from time to time into this bank, as at preſent into the exchequer; and that all the officers of the revenue be obliged to receive theſe notes, as caſh in all payments.

That the lords commiſſioners of his majeſty's treaſury ſhall have power to draw, or iſſue orders to this bank for the payment of money to the ſame amount, and for the ſame purpoſes they now do to the exchequer; with a further power alſo of drawing for any ſum not exceeding 500,000l. more than the receipt on account of the public revenue may have brought into the bank at the time.

That the preſent officers of the exchequer whoſe offices ſhall ceaſe by the eſtabliſhment of this bank; be employed in ſuch offices in it, as may be deemed proper, with ſalaries equal to what they enjoy at preſent, and all the other profits of their employments; and that ſuch other officers as ſhall be affected in the profits of their employments, be allowed additional ſalaries, equal to the full amouut of what they may loſe by this eſtabliſhment. But that all future officers of the bank be appointed by the directors, at ſuch ſalaries as they ſhall think proper.

That the current buſineſs of the bank be under the direction of thirty-ſix gentlemen of eſtates of inheritance in land; each to the amount 1000l. *per ann.* at the leaſt, in poſſeſſion. That 24 of theſe be appointed the firſt year by lot, and 12 of theſe 24 appointed in the ſame manner the next year; to whom the 12 not firſt appointed are to be added; and that every year after 12 directors be changed by rotation, ſo that the number be conſtantly 24 in the direction; and each of theſe 24 be allowed a ſalary of l. proportioned in ſome meaſure to the conſtancy of his attendance, with a proper drawback for non-attendance, otherwiſe the office may ſoon become a fine cure to many.

That all the accounts, and other tranſactions of the bank be laid before the houſe of commons annually; the accounts relating to the revenue to be laid ſeparately by the directors of the bank and alſo by the proper officers as at preſent. And that a particular committee be appointed at the beginning of every ſeſſion, for the inſpection, and examination of theſe accounts; and to form orders, and regulations for the bank, and report the ſame to the houſe; to which committee every member may reſort, and give his vote.

There is no nation in Europe, ſo well adapted by its ſituation and conſtitution, its power, independence, and commerce for the eſtabliſhment of a general bank as this is. But were it to be conſidered as merely confined to this Kingdom; a national parliamentary bank, under proper regulations, would be of infinite advantage; and the ſinking fund, with the faith of parliament to make good the ſums of money that ſhall be depoſited in this bank, is undoubtedly ſuch a ſecurity, and eſtabliſhment, as cannot be given

by any other state. And to all appearance would be a sufficient inducement to foreigners, as well as natives, to prefer, this to all others, on account of its security, were no other benefit to arise. But the additional profit of 2 l. *per cent.* would certainly be a means of it's becoming in time, the common repository of the money of Europe.

The money lodged in it, above what may be deemed necessary for the circulation of it's notes, may be applied to the discharge of part of the national debt; the same money will probably be returned to the bank in a short time, and may still be applied in the same manner, while any part of our redeemable debt remains unpaid; by which there will be a saving to the public of one *per cent.* the difference between the interest now paid, and that to be paid by this bank; which with the addition of 3 *per cent.* to such part of the national debt as may be absolutely discharged each year by the sinking fund, would in a short time reduce the national debt to a moderate size, and enable the parliament to abolish some of our most burthensome taxes, without diminishing the produce of the sinking fund.

Then, after answering some objections to his proposal, he comes to his second, as follows:

The forest lands when depopulated by William the Conqueror, who shewed more regard to the wild beasts of this country, than to his conquered subjects; were at the time, some of the best cultivated in the kingdom: New Forest in Hampshire, was covered with numberless villages for thirty miles in extent, and had forty mother churches, besides many subordinate ones within that district. Enfield Chace, and Epping Forest, and several other forests and chaces, which are at present, in a manner, useless, would become of very considerable advantage to the kingdom, if properly cultivated.

The only public advantage that could arise from these lands lying waste, was from the timber they produced for the royal navy. But the timber and even the young trees are so absolutely destroyed in most places, that no benefit of the kind can be expected from the greatest part of them. Forty or 150,000 acres of the best wooded parts of the different forests, and these properly inclosed, and preserved, would produce more timber than the whole does at present.

March, 1763.

The several forests, and chaces are computed to contain above a million of acres. But supposing this estimate to exceed by one half, and that they contain 500,000 acres. Half this quantity including Enfield chace, Epping Forest, and the out-skirts of other forests most contiguous to London and market towns, divided into lots of 100, to 500 acres, and sold at public auction, would raise a sufficient sum to discharge a considerable part of the debt due to the bank, and also all other charges and expences; and there would still remain 250,000 acres for royal parks, chaces, and timber.

The property of these lands has been long vested in the crown, with a right of commonage, by custom, to the borderers. There are also grants from the crown of several lodges, with certain lands, and privileges annexed. It is not proposed that any person should be deprived of the right or property he is legally entitled to in them, without an equivalent. The lands appropriated to the different lodges, might be let to remain as at present; and the value of the right of commonage, or other privilege any person may claim, left to the determination of a jury, and paid out of the money arising from the sale. As for numbers of cottagers, who have erected huts on these lands, and support an idle life, by letting a few half starved cattle range for a scanty subsistence in the forests, and by stealing wood, deer, or game; they can have no pretension to redress; but ought rather to be repressed as nurseries of villainy and idleness.

If the widening of narrow passages, and opening convenient streets, can be deemed sufficient motives by the legislature, for obliging persons to quit their habitations, and dispose of their properties at a price fixed by a jury; it may be expected, with much greater reason, that a law of this nature, which carries a public benefit of so much higher importance along with it, should readily be assented to by parliament.

The consent of his majesty, as a supreme part of the legislature and chief proprietor of these lands, is absolutely necessary to the passing a law for this purpose. And to his high honour, it cannot even be doubted, but he will most readily give his consent to any measure, that appears to be for the public good. More particularly to a law of

this nature; for who ſo fit to redreſs the ravages of a tyrant, as a patriot king?

Enfield chace, and Epping foreſt, when divided into ſmall lots, would undoubtedly, from their vicinity to the metropolis, ſell at a good price, and when incloſed and cultivated, would probably be worth 2 guineas an acre, which is given for worſe lands; for theſe being quite freſh, would yield a very great increaſe, with leſs expence of cultivation; and be of infinite benefit to London, by ſupplying its markets with corn, hay, ſtraw, poultry, and many commodities of which there is an apparent ſcarcity, ſince the town has been ſo greatly enlarged. I ſhould imagine the whole quantity propoſed to be ſold would yield 15s. *per* acre; and 25 years purchaſe, one with another, which would produce 4,787,500l. and that 787,500l. would be fully ſufficient to anſwer the value of all the rights of commonage, and other charges and expences that might attend the ſale. But ſuppoſing this eſtimate to exceed, and that the money ariſing from the ſale of theſe lands, with the produce of the ſinking fund in one year, ſhould amount to but 5 millions towards the diſcharge of the debt due to the bank; other means might eaſily be found to pay the remainder. And although that part of the debt would ſtill remain in another ſhape, it would anſwer the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a national bank, which is the chief point in view. Many other advantages would ariſe from the cultivation of theſe lands. Even the land-tax that would be paid by them, in ſome time, would probably, at 4s. in the pound, amount to above 50,000l. *per ann.* which would be a ſaving in proportion, to the landed eſtates of the kingdom.

If foreign proteſtants were admitted to purchaſe theſe lands, with the privilege of naturalization, for themſelves, and families, by the purchaſe of 100 acres; and a further privilege of naturalization, for every family that ſhould occupy a part of them, or a tenement of 10l. *per ann.* within a limited time; and continue in the ſame for three, or five years. It may reaſonably be imagined, that many would graſp at ſuch an opportunity; and even that opulent families would chuſe to eſtabliſh themſelves in a country, whoſe ſituation, and conſtitution, with reſpect to religion, and liberty, cannot be equalled: Which would be a great inducement to many uſeful hands to come along with them; and aſſiſt in cultivating their lands, or eſtabliſhing manufactures on them; to which their being ſo near the metropolis, where they are always ſure of the beſt market, would be an extraordinary encouragement. So that not only the ſums of money that foreigners might pay for ſuch lands; but probably the whole fortune of ſuch families, as well as numbers of uſeful hands might be acquired; which is a point that may deſerve our ſerious attention, as the numbers of our people muſt have been greatly diminiſhed by the laſt war, and are likely to be more ſo, by the very extenſive additions of foreign territory we have acquired.

Laſtly, after ſome remarks upon the national advantages which would ariſe from this propoſal, if carried into execution, he concludes his pamphlet with, "An account of the annual ſupplies that have been granted by parliament to ſupport the ſeveral wars that have been carried on ſince the revolution.

King WILLIAM.

Annual ſupply.		Medium *per ann.*
1693	£. 4,017,079	
1694	5,59,087	
1695	5,036,430	£. 5,105,503
1696	5,539,851	
1697	5,395,078	
Sum total,	£. 25,527,527	

Queen ANNE.

1702	£. 3,551,459	
1703	3,535,457	
1704	4,005,369	
1705	4,570,488	
1706	5,075,761	
1707	5,942,381	£. 5,369,618
1708	5,926,849	
1709	6,563,138	
1710	6,425,268	
1711	6,589,169	
1712	6,680,493	
Sum total	£. 59,065,834	

King GEORGE II.

1740	£. 3,8 4,076	
1741	5,006,639	
1742	5,723,537	
1743	5,912,383	
1744	6,243,538	£. 6,651,01
1745	6,562,902	
1746	7,088,354	
1747	9,389,196	
1748	10,059,094	
Sum total	£. 59,859,119	

King GEORGE II. and III.

1756	£. 7,219,111	
1757	8,350,330	
1758	10,486,457	
1759	12,761,310	£. 13,129,3
1760	15,503,563	
1761	19,619,119	
1762	18,655,750	
Sum total	£. 92,605,636	

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Shall eſteem myſelf obliged to you for inſerting the following caſe in your magazine. About ſix years ago, after a fit of the

being then twenty-five or twenty-six years old, a pain settled itself in my right side, which appearing but slight was neglected. Increase and continuance of pain obliged me to apply to my apothecary; I underwent the usual course for relief in such cases, but without effect, no drug or medicine in his shop did so much as palliate. I was plentifully bleeded and cupped upon the part, and all to as little purpose. I next applyed to an eminent physician; whether my case was here mistook or not I cannot tell, but after a long course of prescriptions I found myself not in the least better.

Here it may be proper to observe, that except the complaint and a fit of the gout generally once a year I enjoyed a good state of health, and a tolerable appetite, till the number of medicines I had taken palled it: I also for the most part slept well, and seldom found my side trouble me in the night, for I had found now that any strong liquor, especially rum would give me temporary relief. In the evening I frequently drank half a glass of that spirit, and after my supper by drinking more than half a pint of wine or punch, the pain would be intirely gone, and not appear again before the next morning. It was more then four years that I had endured this, and was growing still worse, when I applied to Dr. Ward. He recommended me his sweating powders, I took them six times, and was no better; the Dr. advised me to persevere in them; I did, and found they had more effect then any thing I had before taken; for though they did not cure, they palliated, and I have sometimes, for a week or more, been intirely free from pain.

The appearance of this complaint is somewhat singular as I imagine the case is.—The side (it is my right side) appears heavy and with a kind of numbness, growing more and more so, till, as if collecting to a fulness, exploded in a momentary excruciating pang or two. The place where this violent pain is felt is near to the breast, and seems to be no larger than the end of my finger—the numbness, the pains, and the succession of them, have been the same from the first; there is not the least external appearance of any thing in the part, upon the skin, nor can I find any cause to imagine a bruise, or hurt, or any thing growing within.

Should any gentleman of the faculty consider this case, and imagine he can recommend assistance in it, he would lay me under the greatest obligation by communicating it through the channel of your useful magazine. Should I be so happy to find relief from any such prescription, the author may not only depend upon my public thanks, but my pecuniary gratitude, as, by your consent, I shall upon such occasion give my address in a future number. I am,

sir,

Your very humble servant,

and constant reader,

Sex Feb. 1763. B. C.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WHOEVER looks into the histories of England and Scotland, will find the concurring testimony of all historians, both English and Scottish, tending to prove the great source of calamity to this island, was the mutual opposition of the southern and northern parts thereof to one another; while they continued separate kingdoms under different monarchs of jarring and opposite principles, views, inclinations, and interests, or rather mistaken interests. Scotland was a continual check and controul upon England, a weapon artfully used by France, at all times, and on all occasions, to gall and annoy England in the most sensible, tender part, by pouring the horrors and calamities of war into her very bowels, whereby many laudable schemes and enterprizes have been defeated, and, to speak in the emphatical language of an ancient English ambassador at the court of Scotland, "Nothing but Scottish valour could have set bounds to the rapid progress of English conquests in France." How many thousands of brave inhabitants of this island have been butchered and sacrificed to the unrelenting fury of another part thereof! These were barbarous impolitic times indeed! These unhappy divisions kept always open a door of destruction for the French, or any other enemy to come into the heart of this island, to ravage, lay waste, and desolate the same: Who then is, at this day, so brutish, and inhuman, as to wish the return of those dreadful times, or circumstances so alarming? What open and avowed enemy could wish a heavier curse on Great-Britain, than the dissolution of that bond of peace, amity, and united interest, safety, and tranquillity, that now happily connects these two (formerly divided) kingdoms into one happy, flourishing, and powerful nation, become by its union formidable to its enemies, respectable among foreign powers, and almost invulnerable in itself.

What then must we think of those men, who, under a mask of patriotism, endeavour, by all possible ways and means, to stir up dissensions and heats and sharp animosities between the inhabitants of the southern and northern parts of the land; who, after surveying and examining, with the keenest malice, the conduct and character of a certain nobleman, without discovering one spot or blemish, have, at last, had the assurance, or rather meanness, to alledge the place of his birth, as a pretence for the most rancorous and bitter opposition against him, and all who concur with him, in the most wholesome and justifiable measures? Who have attempted to dictate rules to their sovereign in the choice of his servants, as if his majesty had no right to go beyond a certain latitude in the exercise of that valuable prerogative? Little do these

men consider what extremities they are aiming at, what anarchy, confusion, and mischief, would accrue to both parts of the united kingdom, should their furious maxims spread and become general. But it is to be hoped the good sense of the rational part will prevail over the rage and heat of the less discerning, and prevent the pernicious effects of these mean and sordid principles: True Englishmen will rejoice in the nation's welfare by whomsoever it may be promoted; distinctions of countries, as well as sects, are the cowardly weapons of knaves, employed to embroil honest men against honest men, and to set fools together by the ears: The rational disinterested part despise both distinctions and enquire after men's actions and the uniformity of their conduct, disregarding equally the overgrown power of the minister, and the groundless clamour of the misguided, inflamed multitude; they praise good men and wholesome measures, or boldly attack a blazing meteor in the height and zenith of his glaring splendour: These sensible disinterested patriots are alternately the safeguard of the commonwealth and the sovereign, by clipping the wings of overbearing ministers on one hand, and quelling an ill-timed clamour, on the other, when prejudice and folly threaten to overwhelm all common sense, and drown the voice of reason. May this never be the unhappy situation of Great Britain! May there be always a considerable number of penetrating discerning men upon the watch, ready to detect bad men in their unnatural, unconstitutional measures, at the same time strenuous to applaud and support a prudent, just, and upright administration, in all their measures tending to the safety, peace, and lasting tranquillity of the nation! May no baneful spirit of discord be let loose among us, to distract us with local animosities, and the reviving of the bloody tragedies of former days, to turn our land (by unity become a paradise) into a desart! May internal peace, unanimity, and concord among ourselves, secure to us the happy effects of that external peace recently concluded, which all humane well disposed minds have most ardently longed for, and for which they humbly adore the great creator, in his wisdom and goodness, disposing the hearts of kings and their ministers to commiserate the multiplied sufferings and distresses of human nature, to put an end to the calamities of war, and the dreadful effusion of blood, that has raged with unabating fury for several years! Let the sons of discord rave, and self-interested covetous devourers of the publick rage with disappointment; yet the judicious and unbiassed now applaud; and generations, yet unborn, will bless the peace makers, and mark their characters with everlasting honour and renown, who have been the happy instruments of securing Britain's true interest upon a solid basis, and, at the same time, restored peace to the four quarters of the globe. I am,

Sir,

Your constant reader, &c.

March 5, 1763. BRIT. PHILANTHROP.

The Calculation of the Sun's Eclipse that will happen, April 1, 1764, *(from Dr.* Halley's *Tables) for the Latitude of* Andover 51° 28′ *by* T. N.

		H.	M.	S.
According to apparent time.	Beginning	21	9	3
	Visible conjunction	22	38	3
	Middle of the ecl.	22	40	8
	End of the ecl. P.S.	0	11	5
	Whole duration	3	1	55
	Digits eclipsed	11	2	
Sun and Moon's true place at the time of conjunction		♈	12°	6′ 27″

Question by Mr. Geo. Brown, *of* Portsmouth Common.

IF the abscissa = s, semi ordinate = y, and the equation of the curve $ax^3 = y^2$, be supposed to revolve round its axis: Required the dimensions and solidity of the greatest solid that can be cut out of the former, the equation of whose curve is $px^4 = y$?

The Scheme of the Lotteries for the current Year.

		l.		l.
2	of	10000	is	20000
2		5000		10000
4		2000		8000
10		1000		10000
27		500		13 0
125		100		12500
560		50		28000
5 00		20		10000
5800 Prizes				202500
29200 Blanks at 5 l. each				146000
First drawn				500
Last drawn				1000
35000 Tickets at 10 l. each				350000

One to be drawn in May next, and its duplicate in November next.

Brief Account of The CURE *of* SAUL, *a sacred Ode, as it is performed at* Covent Garden Theatre.

THIS ode, which was written by the celebrated Dr. Brown, who it seems was himself both a poet and a musician, is an attempt to reconcile good poetry with good musick, by adapting the best words that could be chosen to some of the most favourite compositions of Purcell and other old English masters. The argument of it, which it must be acknowledged is extremely suitable to the occasion, is as follows:

The ARGUMENT.

"SAUL, for his disobedience to heaven

afflicted with the fiend of Melancholy. David is ſent for, to cure him by the power of muſick. He comes, attended with a choir of ſhepherds; and, as the means of diſpelling Saul's deſpair, he ſings the creation of the world, and the happy eſtate of our firſt parents in paradiſe. Saul is moved by the repreſentation; but expoſtulates with David, "Why, when others are happy, he ſhould be miſerable?" David, to convince him that guilt is the ſource of miſery, ſings the fall of man, and his expulſion from paradiſe. This alarms the monarch's pride; and inſtead of reclaiming, provokes him to reſentment and rage. David, ſuperior to his threats, awakens his conſcience, and terrifies him, by ſinging the fate and puniſhment of guilt, in the deſtruction of the rebellious tribe of Chorah by an earthquake, and of the guilty world by the general deluge. Saul, ſtruck with horror, attempts to kill himſelf. But being prevented by his friends, David ſooths his anguiſh, by invoking repentance and divine mercy to compoſe his paſſions. Saul relents into virtuous ſorrow. But his deſpair returning, David calls on his attendant choir to raiſe a more ſublime and affecting ſtrain. This hath its effect; and Saul melts into tears of penitence. David now comforts him with the return of the divine favour. To baniſh the remains of pride, he then ſings his own happineſs in the humble ſtation of a ſhepherd. Still farther to compoſe the monarch's griefs, by a ſtrain of ſoft muſick, he throws him into a gentle ſlumber; invoking celeſtial viſions to tranſport him to the regions of the bleſſed, and change his anguiſh into joy. The deſired effects appear in his countenance: The fiend departs: And Saul awakes in perfect tranquility. David then concludes with a ſong of triumph on the powers of Harmony, and the ſeraphic Hymn that attended her, as the miniſter of heaven, on the creation of the world."

The firſt ſtrophe, conſidered only as poetry, is certainly very aweful and majeſtick.

"Vengeance, ariſe from thy infernal bed;
And pour thy tempeſt on his guilty head!"
Thus heav'n's decree, in thunder's ſound,
Shook the dark abyſs profound.—
The unchain'd furies come!
Pale Melancholy ſtalks from hell:
Th abortive offſpring of her womb,
Deſpair and Anguiſh round her yell.
By ſleepleſs terror Saul poſſeſs'd,
Deep feels the fiend within his tortur'd breaſt.
Midnight ſpectres round him howl:
Before his eyes
In troops they riſe;
And ſeas of horror overwhelm his ſoul.

In the third ſtrophe Saul's forlorn ſtate, with the arrival of the ſon of Jeſſe to comfort him, are very pathetically deſcribed.

Sunk on his couch, and loathing day,
The heav'n-forſaken monarch lay:
To the ſad couch the ſhepherd now drew near;
And, while th'obedient choir ſtood round,
Prepar'd to catch the ſoul-commanding ſound,
He drop'd a gen'rous tear.—
Thy pitying aid, O God, impart!
For lo, thy poiſon'd arrows drink his heart.

We ſhall cloſe this account with the following lines deſcribing the various paſſions which aroſe in the monarch's mind, while the divine p'almiſt exerciſed his melody before him, and which are beyond diſpute very fine.

Thus while the frowning Shepherd pour'd along
The deep impetuous torrent of his ſong;
Saul, ſtung by dire deſpair,
Gnaſh'd his teeth, and tore his hair:
From his blood, by horror chill'd,
A cold and agonizing ſweat diſtill'd:
Then foaming with unutterable ſmart,
He aim'd a dagger at his heart.
His watchful train prevent the blow;
And call each lenient balm, to ſooth his frantic woe:
But pleas'd, the Shepherd now beheld
His pride by heav'n's own terrors quell'd,
Then bade his potent lyre controul
The mighty ſtorm that rent his ſoul.
Ceaſe your cares: The body's pain
A ſweet relief may find:
But gums and lenient balms are vain,
To heal the wounded mind.

Tranſlation of a Letter wrote by Prince Ferdinand *to General* Sporcken, *reſigning to him the Command of the Allied Army in* Germany.

SIR,

"HAVING had the honour, on my arrival at Neuhaus, to write to the king to congratulate him on the peace he had made with France and Spain, and at the ſame time to aſk his permiſſion to quit his army, where my preſence is no longer neceſſary; his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to give me a very favourable anſwer, in the following letter; which I ſend you, general, to be communicated to the army."

Couſin,

"I thank you for the obliging congratulations in your letter of the 23d paſt, on the happy concluſion of the peace, to which your good conduct at the head of my army hath ſo greatly contributed. I readily conſent to your demand, and am very glad that after ſo much fatigue you will enjoy, in the boſom of peace, that glory which you have ſo juſtly acquired. Being, moreover, convinced how much I owe to your great merit, you may be aſſured of my perſevering in theſe ſentiments being with much eſteem and devotion, couſin,

St. James's, Your devoted Couſin,
Dec 3, 1762. George R."

"In conſequence of this permiſſion which his majeſty has graciouſly given me, I reſign to general Sporcken the command of the army,

my, which I ſhall leave to-morrow the 24th of December. I am the better ſatisfied, as his majeſty has condeſcended to repeat to me his approbation of my conduct. I have the moſt grateful ſenſe of the favours with which you honoured me during the time that I commanded the army. I ſhall never forget with how great and happy ſucceſs I fought at the head of the brave troops that compoſed the army, for liberty, and for their country and mine. This I ſhall always remember, and it will make me think continually on the obligations I owe to the generals and officers in particular, who, by aſſiſting me with their experience and their good advice, enabled me to ſerve my country, and to diſcharge, at the ſame time, the truſt with which I was honoured by the king. I therefore deſire, general, that you will return them my ſincere thanks, and that you will alſo thank, in my name, the whole army, for the obedience they paid to me whilſt I had the honour to command them.

Neuſtaat, Dec. 23, 1762. FERDINAND, Duke of Brunſwick.

The Ceremony of a Crowned Head's Proceſſion to St. Paul's Cathedral on a Day of Public Thankſgiving.

Meſſengers of the chamber
Gentlemen harbingers, ſerjeant porter
Gentlemen eſqrs. the prince's ſervants
Gentlemen eſqrs. the king's ſervants
Sewers, the king's ſervants
Quarter waiters
Gentlemen uſhers, daily waiters
Clerks of the ſignet
Clerks of the privy ſeal
Clerks of the council
Clerks of the parliament
Clerks of the crown
Chaplains having dignities (as deans, &c.)
Aldermen of London
The prince's council at law
The king's advocate and remembrancer
The king's attorney and ſolicitor general
Serjeants at law
The king's ſerjeant
Maſters in chancery
Knights batchelors
Secretaries of the French and Latin tongues
Eſquires of the body
Sewers, carvers, cupbearers in ordinary
Maſters of the Standing offices { Tents, Revels, Armory, Wardrobe, Ordnance }
Maſters of requeſts
Chamberlains of the exchequer
trumpets
Gentlemen of the privy chamber and bedchamber in ordinary
Knights of the bath
Knights, embaſſadors, lord preſident and deputy
Vice admiral and knight marſhal
Treaſurer of the exchequer and maſter of the jewel houſe
Baroneta
Barons younger ſons, viſcounts younger ſons
judges of the coife
Chief baron of the exchequer, and chief juſtice of the common pleas
Maſter of the rolls, and chief juſtice of the king's bench
Chancellor of the dutchy, and chancellor and under treaſurer of the exchequer
Maſters of the wards, officers of arms
Knights privy counſellors
Knights of the garter
Barons eldeſt ſons, barons of the parliament
Viſcounts eldeſt ſons, earls younger ſons
Biſhops
Marquiſſes youngeſt ſons, earls eldeſt ſons
Viſcounts, dukes younger ſons
Marquiſſes eldeſt ſons, marquiſſes
Dukes, lord privy ſeal
Clarenceux, norroy
Lord chancellor, Lord archbiſhop of Canterbury
Gentlemen uſhers, garter principal king at arms
Lord mayor
The king and queen's ſerjeant at arms
The ſword carried by the earl of——
The king's majeſty
The maſter of the horſe leading a ſpare horſe
Vice chamberlain, captain of the guard
The guard, footmen, and equerries on each ſide
The penſioners with their axes on each ſide.

A Liſt of Fairs, held in the Month of April, *in* England *and* Wales, *fixed and moveable.*

2. ABERGELY, Hitchin, Lutterworth
3. Aſhborne, Cheſterfield
4. Newin
5. Bangor, Blythborough, Bootle, Bridport, Budworth, Burton, Cardigan, Clack, Colnbrook, Critch, Deal, Ditchling, Doncaſter, Elmham, Glouceſter, Hailſham, Halton, Ichwell, Lamberhurſt (Kent), Moreton, Northampton, Plympton, St. Peter's, Saliſbury, Southwick, Tarrin, Thirſk, Trecaſtle, Wadley near Farringdon, Wickware
6. Aberconway
7. Atherſtone, Malmſbury, Wareham
10. Sheepwaſh
11. Attleborough, Warminſter
12. Blakeny, Tamworth
14. Catſtreet, Cawſton, Dronfield
15. Beaulieu, Northampton, Slaidburn, Tadgley
18. Caſtle-Acre, Padſtow
19. Fenny-Stratford
20. Downton, Stoney-Stratford
21. Bedford, Cheſham, Sampford Peverell

22. Al

22. Alechurch, Bury, (Lanc.) Newport-Pagnel, Pontypool
23. Bilſden, Biſley, Campden, Chicheſter, Cowbridge, Finchamſtead, Graveſend, Great Bedwin, Hatfield, Holywell, Iron Acton, Modbury, Norleaſe, Sawbridgeworth, Staraway, Whitchurch (Hants)
24. Graſlington, Orleton
25. Aſhover, Axminſter, Brachnell, Burnham, (Eſſex) Crowborough, Great Oakley, Holt (Norfolk), Iron-Acton, King's-Norton, Llandegla, Lannerchymeadd, Llanrwſt, Dimpſham, Loughborough, Luton, Maiden Bradley, Methwould, Montacute, Pocklington, Southampton, Stoke-Gomer, Toddington, Warkworth, Wigmore
26. Ovingham, Settle, Tenbury
27. Burrowbridge, Cerrigy-Driudion, Dorſtone, Downham, Holſworthy, Spalding
28. Soham
29. Newchurch
30. Chappel-in-le-Frith

Moveable Fairs in April.

First Monday, at Bellbroughton, Frettenham
First Tueſday, at Kingſclear
First Friday, at Snaith
First Saturday, at Llanidlos
Monday before the 5th, at Swindon
Tueſday before the 5th, at Aulceſter
Thurſday before the 5th, at Yarm
Second Monday, at Greſsford
Second Wedneſday, at Holy-Croſs
Second Thurſday, at Cheltenham, Cricklade Stamfordham
Third Tueſday, at Eleſmere
Third Saturday, at Brackley
Third Monday and Tueſday after the 11th, at Giſbrough
Second Tueſday after the 12th, at Lincoln, Tamworth
Wedneſday before the 16th, at Witheridge
Friday before the 21ſt, at Barnſtaple
Wedneſday before the 23d, at Northleach
Laſt Tueſday, at Caeirwyth
Laſt Wedneſday, at Aberforth
Laſt Friday, at Churchinford
Laſt Saturday, at New-market (Flintſhire).

[*To be continued in our next.*]

The ſame Officer who obliged us with the Plan of the Straits of Bahama, *which we inſerted, with his Account of the memorable Paſſage of thoſe Straits, by the Fleet under Sir* George Pococke, *in our Mag. for* Jan. *p.* 40. *having alſo enabled us to gratify our Readers with the two Plates given with the preſent Magazine, we ſhall inſert his Account of the Siege of the* Moro *Caſtle, &c. which is as follows:*

HAVING paſſed the Strait of Bahama without any loſs, we arrived off the Havanna, June the 6th, 1762, and getting out our flat-bottomed boats we landed the troops the next day, without any oppoſition or loſs. June the 8th, we took the caſtle Coxemar, and paſſed the river, which this caſtle ſtands at the mouth of, and is called after the ſame name; and got into a village about four miles off, being near the town. About half way from this caſtle to the Moor's caſtle, we choſe a place for our artillery park, where we landed all our ſtores, proviſions, &c. and began building batteries againſt the Moor's caſtle.—The 11th took the caſtle Chorrera which guards the mouth of a freſh water river, where we uſed to water our fleet.—June the 12th, began the bombardment with the ſhips and bomb-ketches againſt the town, &c. —Sir Geo. Pococke and one part of the fleet anchored off this caſtle, and the commodore and the other part of the fleet off the other caſtle, to windward, as we came down on the 7th inſtant: having the harbour's mouth betwixt the two, with ſhips always cruizing to and fro, till the latter part, then boats and officers to row guard, to hinder any thing from getting in or out.—13th, ſent our marines on ſhore on this ſide, i. e. to leeward, with a party of grenadiers and light infantry, about two thouſand in all, under the command of colonel How; to take poſſeſſion of mount Lazarus, and ſome commanding hills on this ſide the town; we having began our bombardment and cannonading againſt the Moor, which never ceaſed till that caſtle fell.—June the 24th, the officer and men returned from windward, who had been landing the troops and building batteries, &c. Having ſent all our booms and ſpars on ſhore, and cleared ſhip for action, we waited for orders to go in and cannonade the Moro; which came the laſt of June, directing us to lead the Dragon and Marlborough the next morning, which according to our orders we did, and came too againſt the Moro, about nine o'clock in the morning; they fired over us, the firſt ſhot or two, at half paſt eight, but reſolving to go as cloſe as poſſible, we did not bring too then. Being little wind we went but ſlow.—And though we came within about a hundred yards, I cannot think we did any execution, ſo about noon, or half paſt, being very much ſhattered, in hull, maſts, yards, and rigging, we cut and drove out, as did the Dragon and Marlborough, about half an hour after, i. e. about one o'clock.—This rebuff of ours did not at all deject the ſoldiers nor ſailors, but on the contrary, inſpired them with the noble ſpirit of behaving better than we had done, if poſſible.—The allowance of liquor that the general gave the working parties on ſhore, enabled them to do great things, which could not have been effected otherways; and in particular among the ſeamen, for, in fine, nothing was done without them *; for when the batteries were beat down, they repaired them; and, when guns were diſmounted, they

* *See our Vol. for* 1762, *p.* 119.

they got up more; and, when occaſion required it, built new batteries, &c. Capt. Lindſey of the Trent commanded the ſeamen at this juncture, whoſe indefatigable pains ought never to be forgot, nor is it poſſible to be juſtly thought of, but by thoſe that ſhared the trouble and danger with him.—I muſt confeſs the troops were greatly reduced, and wore down to nothing; the command on this ſide, under colonel Howe, was ſo reduced, that they were forced to draw in their advanced poſts, and after all they could not muſter a ſufficient number of centinels for one relief. I heard many officers ſay, that had poſts to maintain, ſome with forty, fifty, or ſixty men each; that the beſt accounts were not more that ſix or ſeven well and able to do duty.—Had the Spaniards ſallied out on this ſide (as they did to windward) all muſt have fell a ſacrifice. We built a battery on this ſide, of three guns and two mortars; but at ſuch a diſadvantage, that they did but little execution.——I cannot think man, or officer, eſcaped his ſhare of danger and trouble, in this heavy piece of work: for I cannot remember one day, for upwards of a month before the Moor fell, but I ſaw dead bodies floating by the ſhips, up or down, as the current drove them; ſome ſoldiers, ſome ſailors, ſome Spaniards, ſome Engliſh, ſome whole, ſome in diſmal form.—This caſtle ſtood all ſhocks till the 19th of July, when the breach of the wall appeared open on the ſhore ſide, where they made the firſt attack, with a battery of four guns only; they bravely endeavoured to defend it, by getting up a gun, or two in the night, but to no purpoſe, for we were ſure to diſmount them in the day, the firſt or ſecond round; the breach growing open and wide, they could not effect even this, ſo in about four days became ſilent; except a few muſkets betwixt whiles.—Being maſters of the glacis a ſecond time, we compleated a mine, under the foot of the wall, on the 31ſt, which, being thrown up, filled up the ditch, and, while they were in confuſion, ſtormed it; though the breach would not admit two men a-breaſt fairly on the inner ſide of the wall.—Thus, after ſeveral aſſaults and ſallies, their invincible Moro fell; it was indeed very ſtrong, I believe more ſo than was thought by any of our officers, from the general downwards, and had they burned the woods, for about two or three miles round, we could not have taken it. They made two ſallies to windward, the firſt they got off indifferently, but, the ſecond, few returned; they were forced to beg a truce to bury their dead; had they done the ſame to leeward, about the 2 th, or ſome days after, they would have made a maſſacre of all in their way.—About the 9th of Auguſt, thirteen ſail of tranſports arrived with the American troops, which had been ſo long wiſhed for, and ſtrengthened the party to leeward, which had been reinforce before, by a party from the other ſide, i. to windward; but at laſt the batteries to win ward being well forwarded againſt the fort, the point, the governor's battery, and t town, the general came to leeward al and took up his quarters at mount Lazaru and had deſigned ſome batteries anew again the town, on this ſide; but before they we well began, the batteries to windward we finiſhed; the Moro falling, and the ne troops arriving nearly at the ſame time, ſpirited the people, that I believe they wou have done any thing; the ſick likewiſe rec vered very faſt, both to windward, and leeward.—The 11th of Auguſt the gener ſummoned the town, and let them kno what a ſtorm was coming on them, but th were reſolved to ſtand to the laſt; ſo the ba teries to windward were ordered to open t next morning, Auguſt the 12th, as follow next the Moro, on the glacis, a five gun batter next it a 10 gun battery againſt the fort at th point; three, four, and ſeven gun batteri againſt the governor's battery; and one five and two and four guns againſt the town theſe with the ſeveral bomb batteries opene according to order at dawn of day. It wa moſt glorious ſight, for it made a conſtant li of fire for about a mile; and, before the d was over, the governor, who, the day befor had boaſted, after the town was in aſhes, h would diſpute it with the ſhips, (for the were nine ſail of the line in the harbour, b ſides frigates and thoſe that were ſunk at th harbour's mouth) and after that fortify ea hill, and diſpute it there; even after all th boaſting, he ſurrendered all that was in h power before that day was over, and on o general's own terms. (See our vol. for 176 p. 280, 394, 489—491, 537—546. 491 495, 546, 547, 573.)

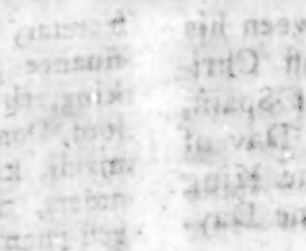
References to the Plate.

A. The landing place.—B. The caſtle C xemar.—C. The artillery park.—D A two gun battery.—E. The Moor's caſtle.— F. The boom.—G. The fort at the point.—H A tower.—I. The caſtle Chorrera—K. T ſnuff mills.—L. Colonel How's quarters.—M The grenadiers camp.—N. The marin camp.—O. Mount Lazarus.—P. Our batt ries.—Q. The water cut off.—R. Out buil ings.—S. The governor's battery.—T. Sto houſes.—U. The town.—V. The dock-y —W. A fortified hill.—X. The light infa try.—Y. A battery againſt the Moro.— Batteries againſt the town, &c.—&. The g neral's camp.

N. B. This is but a ſketch taken witho a ſurvey; and the eaſtermoſt part is called windward, and the weſtermoſt part to leew in the above account.

POETICA

A PLAN of the Late Siege of the HAVANA, and MOOR's CASTLE, & their Environs



The DEFINITIVE TREATY between his Britannick Majeſty, the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the King of Spain, concluded at Paris the 10th Day of February, 1763, to which the King of Portugal acceded on the ſame Day.

In the Name of the Moſt Holy and Undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt. So be it.

BE it known to all thoſe to whom it ſhall, or may, in any manner, belong.

It has pleaſed the Moſt High to diffuſe the ſpirit of union and concord among the princes, whoſe diviſions had ſpread troubles in the four parts of the world, and to inſpire them with the inclination to cauſe the comforts of peace to ſucceed to the misfortunes of a long and bloody war, which, having ariſen between England and France, during the reign of the moſt ſerene and moſt potent prince, George the Second, by the Grace of God, king of Great Britain, of glorious memory, continued under the reign of the moſt ſerene and moſt potent prince, George the Third, his ſucceſſor, and, in its progreſs, communicated itſelf to Spain and Portugal: Conſequently, the moſt ſerene and moſt potent prince, George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, duke of Brunſwick and Lunenbourg, arch-treaſurer and elector of the holy Roman empire; the moſt ſerene and moſt potent prince, Lewis the Fifteenth, by the Grace of God, moſt chriſtian king; and the moſt ſerene and potent prince, Charles the Third, by the Grace of God, king of Spain and of the Indies, after having laid the foundations of peace in the preliminaries, ſigned at Fontainebleau the third of November laſt; and the moſt ſerene and moſt potent prince, Don Joſeph the Firſt, by the Grace of God, king of Portugal and of the Algarves, after having acceded thereto, determined to complete, without delay, this great and important work. For this purpoſe, the high contracting parties have named and appointed their reſpective ambaſſadors extraordinary and miniſters plenipotentiary, viz. His ſacred majeſty the king of Great Britain, the moſt illuſtrious and moſt excellent lord, John, duke and earl of Bedford, marqueſs of Taviſtock, &c. his miniſter of ſtate, lieutenant-general of his armies, keeper of his privy ſeal, knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, and his ambaſſador extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary to his moſt chriſtian majeſty; His ſacred majeſty the moſt chriſtian king, the moſt illuſtrious and moſt excellent lord, Cæſar Gabriel de Choiſeul, duke of Praſlin, peer of France, knight of his orders, lieutenant general of his armies, and of the province of Britanny, counſellor in all his councils, and miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate, and of his commands and finances; His ſacred majeſty the catholick king, the moſt illuſtrious and moſt excellent lord, Dom Jerome Grimaldi, marquis de Grimaldi, knight of the moſt chriſtian king's orders, gentleman of his catholick majeſty's bed-chamber in employment, and his ambaſſador extraordinary to his moſt chriſtian majeſty; His ſacred majeſty the moſt faithful king, the moſt illuſtrious and moſt excellent lord, Martin de Mello and Caſtro, knight profeſſed of the order of Chriſt, of his moſt faithful majeſty's council, and his ambaſſador, and miniſter plenipotentiary to his moſt chriſtian majeſty.

Who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers, in good forms, copies whereof are tranſcribed at the end of the preſent treaty of peace, have agreed upon the articles, the tenor of which is as follows.

Article I. There ſhall be a Chriſtian, univerſal, and perpetual peace, as well by ſea as by land, and a ſincere and conſtant friendſhip ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed between their Britannick, Moſt Chriſtian, Catholick, and Moſt Faithful Majeſties, and between their heirs and ſucceſſors, kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, ſubjects, and vaſſals, of what quality or condition ſoever they be, without exception of places, or of perſons: So that the high contracting parties ſhall give the greateſt attention to maintain between themſelves and their ſaid dominions and ſubjects, this reciprocal friendſhip and correſpondence, without permitting, on either ſide, any kind of hoſtilities by ſea or by land to be committed, from henceforth, for any cauſe, or under any pretence whatſoever, and every thing ſhall be carefully avoided which might hereafter prejudice the union happily re-eſtabliſhed, applying themſelves, on the contrary, on every occaſion, to procure for each other whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, intereſts, and advantages, without giving any aſſiſtance or protection, directly or indirectly, to thoſe who would cauſe any prejudice to either of the high contracting parties: There ſhall be a general oblivion of every thing that may have been done or committed before, or ſince, the commencement of the war, which is juſt ended.

II. The treaties of Weſtphalia of 1648; thoſe of Madrid between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain of 1667, and 1670; the treaties of peace of Nimeguen of 1678, and 1679; of Ryſwick of 1697; thoſe of peace and of commerce of Utrecht of 1713; that of Baden of 1714; the treaty of the tripple alliance of the Hague of 1717; that of the quadruple alliance of London of 1718; the treaty of peace of Vienna of 1738; the definitive treaty of Aix la Chapelle of 1748; and that of Madrid, between the crowns of

March, 1763.

Great Britain and Spain, of 1750; as well as the treaties between the crowns of Spain and Portugal, of the 13th of February 1668; of the 6th of February 1715; and of the 12th of February 1761; and that of the 11th of April 1713, between France and Portugal, with the guaranties of Great Britain; ſerve as a baſis and foundation to the peace, and to the preſent treaty: And for this purpoſe, they are all renewed and confirmed in the beſt form, as well as all the treaties in general, which ſubſiſted between the high Contracting parties before the war, as if they were inſerted here word for word, ſo that they are to be exactly obſerved for the future in their whole tenor, and religiouſly executed on all Sides, in all their points which ſhall not be derogated from by the preſent treaty, notwithſtanding all that may have been ſtipulated to the contrary by any of the high contracting parties: And all the ſaid parties declare, that they will not ſuffer any privilege, favour, or indulgence, to ſubſiſt, contrary to the treaties above confirmed, except what ſhall have been agreed and ſtipulated by the preſent treaty.

III. All the priſoners made, on all ſides, as well by land as by ſea, and the hoſtages carried away, or given during the war, and to this day, ſhall be reſtored without ranſom, ſix weeks at lateſt, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the preſent treaty, each crown reſpectively paying the advances, which ſhall have been made for the ſubſiſtence and maintenance of their priſoners, by the ſovereign of the country where they ſhall have been detained, according to the atteſted receipts and eſtimates, and other authentick vouchers, which ſhall be furniſhed on one ſide and the other: And ſecurities ſhall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the priſoners ſhall have contracted in the countries where they have been detained until their entire liberty. And all the ſhips of war and merchant veſſels which ſhall have been taken ſince the expiration of the terms agreed upon for the ceſſation of hoſtilities by ſea, ſhall be likewiſe reſtored *bona fide*, with all their crews and cargoes: And the execution of this article ſhall be proceeded upon immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

IV. His moſt chriſtian majeſty renounces all pretenſions which he has heretofore formed, or might form, to Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in all its parts, and guaranties the whole of it, and with all its dependencies, to the king of Great Britain: Moreover, his moſt chriſtian majeſty cedes, and guaranties to his ſaid Britannick majeſty, in full right, Canada, with all its dependencies, as well as the iſland of Cape Breton, and all the other iſlands and coaſts in the gulph and river of St. Laurence, and, in general, every thing that depends on the ſaid countries, lands, iſlands, and coaſts, with the ſovereignty, property, poſſeſſion, and all rights acquired by treaty or otherwiſe, which the moſt chriſtian king, and the crown of France, have had, till now, over the ſaid countries, iſlands, lands, places, coaſts, and their inhabitants, ſo that the moſt chriſtian king cedes and makes over the whole to the ſaid king, and to the crown of Great Britain, and that in the moſt ample manner and form, without reſtriction, and without any liberty to depart from the ſaid ceſſion and guaranty, under any pretence, or to diſturb Great Britain in the poſſeſſions abovementioned. His Britannick majeſty, on his ſide, agrees to grant the liberty of the catholick religion to the inhabitants of Canada: He will conſequently, give the moſt effectual orders, that his new Roman catholick ſubjects may profeſs the worſhip of their religion, according to the rites of the Romiſh church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit. His Britannick majeſty further agrees that the French inhabitants, or others who had been ſubjects of the moſt chriſtian king in Canada, may retire with all ſafety and freedom, wherever they ſhall think proper, and may ſell their eſtates, provided it be to ſubjects of his Britannick majeſty, and bring away their effects, as well as their perſons, without being reſtrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatſoever except that of debts, or of criminal proſecutions: The term, limited for this emigration, ſhall be fixed to the ſpace of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty.

V. The ſubjects of France ſhall have the liberty of fiſhing and drying on a part of the coaſts of the iſland of Newfoundland, ſuch as is ſpecified in the 13th article of the treaty of Utrecht; which article is renewed and confirmed by the preſent treaty, (except what relates to the iſland of Cape Breton, as well as to the other iſlands and coaſts, in the mouth and in the gulph of St. Laurence): And his Britannick majeſty conſents to leave the ſubjects of the moſt chriſtian king the liberty of fiſhing in the Gulph of St. Laurence, on condition that the ſubjects of France do not exerciſe the ſaid fiſhery, but at the diſtance of three leagues from all the coaſts belonging to Great Britain, as well thoſe of the continent, as thoſe of the iſlands ſituated in the ſaid Gulph of St. Laurence. And as to what relates to the fiſhery on the coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton out of the ſaid gulph, the ſubjects of the moſt chriſtian king ſhall not be permitted to exerciſe the ſaid fiſhery, but at the diſtance of fifteen leagues from the coaſts of the iſland of Cape Breton; and the fiſhery on the coaſts of Nova Scotia or Acadia, and every where elſe out of the ſaid Gulph, ſhall remain on the foot of former treaties.

VI. The king of Great Britain cedes the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in full right, to his most christian majesty, to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen: And his said most christian majesty engages not to fortify the said islands, to erect no buildings upon them, but merely for the convenience of the fishery, and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the police.

VII. In order to re-establish peace on solid and durable foundations, and to remove for ever all subject of dispute with regard to the limits of the British and French territories on the continent of America, that, for the future, the confines between the dominions of his Britannick majesty, and those of his most christian majesty, in that part of the world, shall be fixed irrevocably by a line drawn along the middle of the river Mississippi, from its Source to the river Iberville, and from thence, by a Line drawn along the middle of this river, and the lake Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the sea; and for this purpose, the most christian king cedes, in full right, and guaranties to his Britannick majesty, the river and port of the Mobile, and every thing which he possesses, or ought to possess, on the left side of the river Mississippi, except the town of New Orleans, and the island in which it is situated, which shall remain to France; provided that the river Mississippi shall be equally free, as well to the subjects of Great Britain, as to those of France, in its whole breadth and length, from its source to the sea, and expressly that part which is between the said island of New Orleans, and the right bank of that river, as well as the passage both in and out of its Mouth: It is further stipulated, that the vessels belonging to the subjects of either nation, shall not be stopped, visited, or subjected to the payment of any duty whatsoever. The stipulations, inserted in the 4th article, in favour of the inhabitants of Canada, shall also take place, with regard to the inhabitants of the countries ceded by this article.

VIII. The king of Great Britain shall restore to France the islands of Guadaloupe, Marie Galante, of Desirade, of Martinico, and of Belleisle; and the fortresses of these islands shall be restored in the same condition they were in, when they were conquered by the British arms; provided that his Britannick majesty's subjects, who shall have settled in the said islands, or those who shall have any commercial affairs to settle there, or in the other Places restored to France by the present treaty, shall have liberty to sell their lands and their estates, to settle their affairs, to recover their debts, and to bring away their effects, as well as their persons, on board vessels, which they shall be permitted to send to the said islands, and other places restored as above, and which shall serve for this use only, without being restrained on account of their religion, or under any other pretence whatsoever, except that of debts, or of criminal Prosecutions; And for this purpose, the term of eighteen months is allowed to his Britannick majesty's subjects, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; But, as the liberty, granted to his Britannick majesty's subjects, to bring away their persons and their effects, in vessels of their Nation, may be liable to abuses, if precautions were not taken to prevent them; It has been expressly agreed between His Britannick Majesty and his most christian majesty, that the number of English vessels, which shall have leave to go to the said Islands and places restored to France, shall be limited, as well as the number of tons of each one; that they shall go in ballast; shall set sail at a fixed time; and shall make one voyage only, all the effects, belonging to the English, being to be embarked at the same time. It has been further agreed, that his most christian majesty shall cause the necessary passports to be given to the said Vessels; That, for the greater security, It shall be allowed to place two French clerks, or guards, in each of the said Vessels, which shall be visited in the Landing Places, and Ports of the said islands, and places restored to France, and that the merchandise, which shall be found therein, shall be confiscated.

IX. The most christian king cedes and guaranties to His Britannick majesty, in full right, the islands of Grenada, and of the Grenadines, with the same stipulations in favour of the inhabitants of this colony, inserted in the IVth article for those of Canada: And the partition of the islands, called Neutral, is agreed and fixed, so that those of St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, shall remain in full right to Great Britain, and that that of St. Lucia shall be delivered to France, to enjoy the same likewise in full right; and the high contracting parties guaranty the partition so stipulated.

X. His Britannick majesty shall restore to France the island of Goree in the condition it was in when conquered: And His most christian majesty cedes, in full right, and guaranties to the king of Great Britain the river Senegal, with the forts and factories of St. Lewis, Podor, and Galam; and with all the rights and dependencies of the said river Senegal.

XI. In the East-Indies, Great Britain shall restore to France, in the condition they are now in, the different factories, which that crown possessed, as well on the coast of Coromandel, and Orixa, as on that of Malabar, as also in Bengal, at the beginning of the year 1749. And his most christian majesty renounces all pretension to the acquisitions which he had made on the coast

of Coromandel and Orixa, ſince the ſaid beginning of the year 1749. His moſt chriſtian majeſty ſhall reſtore, on his ſide, all that He may have conquered from Great Britain, in the Eaſt Indies, during the preſent war; and will expreſly cauſe Nattal and Tapanoully, in the iſland of Sumatra, to be reſtored; He engages further, not to erect fortifications, or to keep troops in any part of the dominions of the Subah of Bengal. And in order to preſerve future peace on the coaſt of Coromandel and Orixa, the Engliſh and French ſhall acknowledge Mahomet Ally Khan for lawful Nabob of the Carnatick, and Salabat Jing for lawful Subah of the Decan; and both parties ſhall renounce all demands and pretenſions of ſatisfaction, with which they might charge each other, or their Indian allies, for the depredations, or pillage, committed, on the one ſide, or on the other, during the war.

XII. The iſland of Minorca ſhall be reſtored to his Britannick majeſty, as well as fort St. Philip, in the ſame condition they were in, when conquered by the arms of the moſt chriſtian king; and with the artillery which was there, when the ſaid iſland and the ſaid fort were taken.

XIII. The town and port of Dunkirk ſhall be put into the ſtate fixed by the laſt treaty of Aix la Chapelle, and by former treaties. The Cunette ſhall be deſtroyed immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, as well as the forts and batteries which defend the entrance on the ſide of the ſea; and proviſion ſhall be made, at the ſame time, for the wholeſomeneſs of the air, and for the health of the inhabitants, by ſome other means to the ſatisfaction of the king of Great Britain.

XIV. France ſhall reſtore all the countries belonging to the electorate of Hanover, to the Landgrave of Heſſe, to the duke of Brunſwick, and to the count of La Lippe Buckebourg, which are, or ſhall be occupied by his moſt chriſtian majeſty's arms: The fortreſſes of theſe different countries ſhall be reſtored in the ſame condition they were in, when conquered by the French arms; and the pieces of artillery, which ſhall have been carried elſewhere, ſhall be replaced by the ſame number, of the ſame bore, weight, and metal.

XV. In caſe the Stipulations, contained in the XIIIth article of the preliminaries, ſhould not be compleated at the time of the ſignature of the preſent treaty, as well with regard to the evacuations to be made by the armies of France of the fortreſſes of Cleves, Weſel, Guelders, and of all the countries belonging to the king of Pruſſia, as with regard to the evacuations to be made by the Britiſh and French armies of the countries which they occupy in Weſtphalia, Lower Saxony, on the Lower Rhine, the Upper Rhine, and in all the empire, and to the retreat of the troops into the dominions of their reſpective ſovereigns; their Britannick, and moſt chriſtian majeſties promiſe to proceed, *bona fide*, with all the diſpatch the caſe will permit of, to the ſaid evacuations, the entire completion whereof they ſtipulate before the fifteenth of March next, or ſooner if it can be done; and their Britannick and moſt chriſtian majeſties further engage, and promiſe to each other, not to furniſh any ſuccours, of any kind, to their reſpective allies, who ſhall continue engaged in the War in Germany.

XVI. The deciſion of the prizes made, in time of peace, by the ſubjects of Great Britain, on the Spaniards, ſhall be referred to the courts of juſtice of the admiralty of Great Britain, conformably to the rules eſtabliſhed among all nations, ſo that the validity of the ſaid prizes, between the Britiſh and Spaniſh nations, ſhall be decided and judged, according to the Law of nations, and according to treaties, in the courts of juſtice of the Nation, who ſhall have made the capture.

XVII. His Britannick majeſty ſhall cauſe to be demoliſhed all the fortifications which his ſubjects ſhall have erected in the Bay of Honduras, and other places of the territory of Spain in that part of the world, four months after the ratification of the preſent treaty: And his catholick majeſty ſhall not permit his Britannick majeſty's ſubjects, or their workmen, to be diſturbed, or moleſted, under any pretence whatſoever, in the ſaid places, in their occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away log-wood: and for this purpoſe, they may build without hindrance, and occupy without interruption, the houſes and magazines which are neceſſary for them, for their families, and for their effects: And his catholick majeſty aſſures to them, by this article, the full enjoyment of thoſe advantages and powers, on the Spaniſh coaſt and territories, as above ſtipulated, immediately after the ratification of the preſent treaty.

XVIII. His catholic majeſty deſiſts, as well for himſelf, as for his Succeſſors, from all pretenſion which he may have formed in favour of the Guipuſcoans, and other his ſubjects, to the right of fiſhing in the neighbourhood of the iſland of Newfoundland.

XIX. The king of Great Britain ſhall reſtore to Spain all the territory which he has conquered in the Iſland of Cuba, with the fortreſs of the Havanna, and this fortreſs as well as all the other fortreſſes of the ſaid iſland, ſhall be reſtored in the ſame condition they were in when conquered by his Britannick majeſty's arms; provided that his Britannick majeſty's ſubjects, who ſhall have ſettled in the ſaid iſland, reſtored to Spain by the preſent treaty, or the

who shall have any commercial affairs to settle there, shall have liberty to sell their lands, and their estates, to settle their affairs, to recover their debts, and to bring away their effects, as well as their persons, on board vessels which they shall be permitted to send to the said island restored as above, and which shall serve for that use only, without being restrained on account of their religion, or under any other pretence whatsoever, except that of debts, or of criminal prosecutions: And for this purpose, the term of eighteen months is allowed to his Britannick majesty's subjects, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the Ratifications of the present treaty: But as the liberty, granted to his Britannick majesty's subjects, to bring away their persons and their effects, in vessels of their nation, may be liable to abuses, if precautions were not taken to prevent them; It has been expressly agreed, between his Britannick majesty and His Catholick majesty, that the number of English vessels, which shall have leave to go to the said Island restored to Spain, shall be limited, as well as the number of tons of each one; That they shall go in ballast; shall set sail at a fixed time; and shall make one voyage only; all the effects belonging to the English being to be embarked at the same time: It has been further agreed, that his catholick majesty shall cause the necessary passports to be given to the said vessels; that, for the greater security, it shall be allowed to place two Spanish clerks, or guards, in each of the said vessels, which shall be visited in the landing-places, and ports of the said island restored to Spain, and that the merchandize, which shall be found therein, shall be confiscated.

XX. In consequence of the restitution stipulated in the preceding article, his Catholic majesty cedes and guaranties, in full right, to His Britannick majesty, Florida, with fort St. Augustin, and the Bay of Pensacola, as well as all that Spain possesses on the continent of North America, to the east, or to the south east, of the river Mississippi. And in general, every thing that depends on the said countries, and Lands, with the Sovereignty, Property, Possession, and all Rights, acquired by treaties or otherwise, which the catholick king and the crown of Spain, have had, till now, over the said countries, lands, places, and their Inhabitants; so that the catholick king cedes and makes over the whole to the said king, and to the crown of Great Britain, and that in the most ample manner and form. His Britannick majesty agrees, on His side, to grant to the Inhabitants of the countries, above ceded, the liberty of the catholick religion: He will consequently give the most express and the most effectual orders, that his new Roman catholick subjects may profess the worship of their religion, according to the rites of the Romish church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit: His Britannick majesty further agrees, that the Spanish Inhabitants, or others, who had been subjects of the catholick king in the said countries, may retire, with all safety and Freedom, wherever they think proper; and may sell their estates, provided it be to His Britannick majesty's subjects, and bring away their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigrations, under any pretence whatsoever, except that of debts, or of criminal prosecutions: The term, limited for this emigration, being fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the Ratifications of the present treaty. It is moreover stipulated, that his Catholick majesty shall have power to cause all the effects, that may belong to him, to be brought away, whether it be artillery, or other things.

XXI. The French and Spanish troops shall evacuate all the territories, lands, towns, places, and castles, of his most faithful majesty, in Europe, without any Reserve, which shall have been conquered by the armies of France and Spain, and shall restore them in the same condition they were in when conquered, with the same artillery, and ammunition, which were found there: And with regard to the Portuguese colonies in America, Africa, or in the East Indies, if any change shall have happened there, all things shall be restored on the same footing they were in, and conformably to the preceding treaties which subsisted between the courts of France, Spain, and Portugal, before the present war.

XXII. All the papers, letters, documents, and archives, which were found in the countries, territories, towns, and places, that are restored, and those belonging to the countries ceded, shall be, respectively and *bonâ fide*, delivered, or furnished at the same time, if possible, that possession is taken, or, at latest, four months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, in whatever places the said papers or documents may be found.

XXIII. All the countries and territories, which may have been conquered, in whatsoever part of the world, by the arms of their Britannick and most faithful majesties, as well as by those of their most christian and catholick majesties, which are not included in the present treaty, either under the title of cessions, or under the title of restitutions, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

XXIV. As it is necessary to assign a fixed epoch for the restitutions, and the evacuations, to be made by each of the high contracting

contracting parties; it is agreed, that the Britiſh and French troops ſhall compleat, before the 15th of March next, all that ſhall remain to be executed of the XIIth and XIIIth articles of the preliminaries, ſigned the third day of November laſt, with regard to the evacuation to be made in the empire, or elſewhere. The iſland of Belleiſle ſhall be evacuated ſix weeks after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, or ſooner if it can be done. Guadeloupe, Deſirade, Marie Galante, Martinico, and St. Lucia, three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, or ſooner if it can be done. Great Britain ſhall likewiſe, at the end of three Months after the exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent treaty, or ſooner if it can be done, enter into poſſeſſion of the river and port of the Mobile, and of all that is to form the limits of the territory of Great Britain, on the ſide of the river Miſſiſſippi, as they are ſpecified in the VIIth article. The iſland of Goree ſhall be evacuated by Great Britain, three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty; and the iſland of Minorca, by France, at the ſame epoch, or ſooner if it can be done: And according to the conditions of the VIth article, France ſhall likewiſe enter into poſſeſſion of the iſlands of St. Peter, and of Miquelon, at the end of three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty. The factories in the Indies ſhall be reſtored ſix months after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, or ſooner if it can be done. The Fortreſs of the Havana, with all that has been conquered in the iſland of Cuba, ſhall be reſtored three Months after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty or ſooner if it can be done: And, at the ſame time, Great Britain ſhall enter into poſſeſſion of the Country ceded by Spain, according to the XXth article. All the places and countries of his moſt faithful majeſty, in Europe, ſhall be reſtored immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty; And the Portugueſe colonies, which may have been conquered, ſhall be reſtored in the ſpace of three months in the Weſt Indies, and of ſix months in the Eaſt Indies, after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, or ſooner if it can be done. All the fortreſſes, the reſtitution whereof is ſtipulated above ſhall be reſtored with the artillery and ammunition, which were found there at the time of the conqueſt. In conſequence whereof, the neceſſary orders ſhall be ſent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal paſſports for the ſhips that ſhall carry them, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty.

XXV. His Britannick majeſty, as elector of Brunſwick Lunenbourg, as well for himſelf, as for his heirs and ſucceſſors, and all the dominions and poſſeſſions of his ſaid majeſty in Germany, are included and guarantied by the preſent Treaty of Peace.

XXVI. Their ſacred Britannick, moſt chriſtian, catholick, and moſt faithful majeſties, promiſe to obſerve, ſincerely and *bona fide*, all the Articles contained and ſettled in the preſent Treaty; And they will not ſuffer the ſame to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their reſpective ſubjects; and the ſaid high contracting parties, generally and reciprocally, guaranty to each other all the ſtipulations of the preſent treaty.

XXVII. The ſolemn ratifications of the preſent treaty, expedited in good and due form, ſhall be exchanged in this City of Paris, between the high contracting parties, in the ſpace of a month, or ſooner if poſſible, to be computed from the day of the ſignature of the preſent treaty.

In Witneſs whereof, we the under written, their ambaſſadors Extraordinary, and miniſters plenipotentiary, have ſigned with our hand, in their name, and in vertue of our full powers, the preſent definitive treaty, and have cauſed the Seal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Paris the Tenth of February, 1763.

BEDFORD, C. P. S. (L. S.)

CHOISEUL, Duc de Praslin. (L. S.)

El Marquis de GRIMALDI. (L. S.)

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

I. SOME of the titles made uſe of by the contracting powers, either in the full powers, and other acts, during the courſe of the negotiation, or in the preamble of the preſent treaty, not being generally acknowledged; it has been agreed, that no prejudice ſhall ever reſult therefrom to any of the ſaid contracting parties, and that the titles, taken or omitted, on either ſide, on occaſion of the ſaid negotiation, and of the preſent treaty, ſhall not be cited, or quoted as a precedent.

II. It has been agreed and determined, that the French language, made uſe of in all the copies of the preſent Treaty, ſhall not become an example, which may be alledged, or made a precedent of, or prejudice, in any manner, any of the contracting powers; and that they ſhall conform themſelves, for the future, to what has been obſerved, and ought to be obſerved, with regard to, and on the part of powers, who are uſed, and have a right, to give and to receive copies of like treaties in another language than French; the preſent treaty having ſtill the ſame

same force and effect, as if the aforesaid articles had been therein observed.

III. Though the king of Portugal has not signed the present definitive treaty, their Britannick, most christian, and catholick majesties, acknowledge, nevertheless, that his most faithful majesty is formally included therein as a contracting party, and as if he had expressly signed the said treaty: Consequently their Britannick, most christian, and catholick majesties, respectively and conjointly, promise to his most faithful majesty, in the most express and most binding manner, the execution of all and every the clauses, contained in the said treaty, on his act of accession.

The present separate articles shall have the same force as if they were inserted in the treaty.

In Witness whereof, We the underwritten ambassadors extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary of their Britannick, most christian, and catholick majesties, have signed the present separate articles, and have caused the seal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Paris the 10th of February, 1763.

BEDFORD, C. P. S.
(L. S.)

CHOISEUL, Duc de Praslin.
(L. S.)

Il Marquis de GRIMALDI.
(L. S.)

His Britannick Majesty's Full Power.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, arch-treasurer and prince elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas, in order to perfect the peace, between us and our good brother the most faithful king, on the one part, and our good brothers the most christian and catholick kings, on the other, which has been happily begun by the preliminary articles already signed at Fontainbleau the third of this month, and to bring the same to the desired end, we have thought proper to invest some fit person with full authority, on our part; Know ye, that we, having most entire confidence in the fidelity, judgement, skill, and ability in managing affairs of the greatest consequence, of our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and councillor, John duke and earl of Bedford, marquess of Tavistock, baron Russel of Chenies, baron Russel of Thornhaugh, and baron Howland of Streatham, lieut. gen. of our forces, keeper of our privy seal, lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Bedford and Devon, knt. of our most noble order of the garter, and our ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our good brother the most christian king, have nominated, made, constituted, and appointed, as by these presents, we do nominate, make, constitute, and appoint him, our true, certain, and undoubted minister, commissary, deputy, procurator, and plenipotentiary, giving to him all and all manner of power, faculty, and authority, as well as our general and special command (yet so as that the general do not derogate from the special, or on the contrary) for us and in our name, to meet and confer, as well singly and separately, as jointly and in a body, with the ambassadors, commissaries, deputies, and plenipotentiaries of the princes whom it may concern, vested with sufficient power and authority for that purpose, and with them to agree upon, treat, consult, and conclude concerning the re-establishing, as soon as may be, a firm and lasting peace, and sincere friendship and concord; and whatever shall be so agreed and concluded, for us and in our Name, to sign, and to make a treaty or treaties, on what shall have been so agreed and concluded, and to transact every thing else that may belong to the happy completion of the aforesaid work, in as ample manner and Form, and with the same force and effect, as we ourselves, if we were present, could do and perform; engaging and promising, on our royal word, that we will approve, ratify, and accept, in the best manner, whatever shall happen to be transacted and concluded by our said plenipotentiary, and that we will never suffer any person to infringe or act contrary to the same, either in the whole or in part. In witness and Confirmation whereof, We have caused our great seal of Great Britain to be affixed to these presents, signed with our royal hand. Given at our palace at St. James's the 12th day of November 1762, in the third year of our reign.

His Most Christian Majesty's Full Power.

LEWIS, by the Grace of God, king of France and Navarre, To all who shall see these presents, greeting. Whereas the preliminaries, signed at Fontainebleau the third of November of the last year, laid the foundation of the Peace re-established between us and our most dear and most beloved good brother and cousin the king of Spain, on the one part, and our Most dear and most beloved good brother the king of Great Britain, and our most dear and most beloved good brother and cousin the king of Portugal, on the other, we have had nothing more at heart, since that happy epoch, than to consolidate and strengthen, in the most lasting Manner, so salutary and so important a work, by a solemn and definitive

nitive treaty between us and the ſaid powers. For theſe cauſes, and other good conſiderations, us thereunto moving, we truſting entirely in the capacity and experience, zeal and fidelity for our ſervice, of our moſt dear and well-beloved couſin, Cæſar Gabriel de Choiſeul, duke of Praſlin, peer of France, knight of our orders, lieutenant general of our forces, and of the province of Britanny, councellor in all our councils, miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate, and of our commands and finances, we have named, appointed, and deputed him, and by theſe preſents, ſigned with our hand, do name, appoint, and depute him, our miniſter plenipotentiary, giving him full and abſolute power to act in that quality, and to confer, negotiate, treat, and agree, jointly with the miniſter plenipotentiary of our moſt dear and moſt beloved good brother the king of Great Britain, the miniſter plenipotentiary of our moſt dear and moſt beloved good brother and couſin the king of Spain, and the miniſter plenipotentiary of our moſt dear and Moſt beloved good brother and couſin the king of Portugal, veſted with full powers, in good form, to agree, conclude, and ſign, ſuch articles, conditions, conventions, declarations, definitive treaty, acceſſions, and other acts whatſoever, that he ſhall judge proper for ſecuring and ſtrengthening the great work of peace, the whole with the ſame latitude and authority that we ourſelves might do, if we were there in perſon, even though there ſhould be ſomething which might require a more ſpecial order than what is contained in theſe preſents, promiſing, on the faith and word of a king, to approve, keep firm and ſtable for ever, to fulfil and execute punctually, all that our ſaid couſin, the duke of Praſlin, ſhall have ſtipulated, promiſed, and ſigned in vertue of the preſent full power, without ever acting contrary thereto, or permitting any thing contrary thereto, for any cauſe, or under any Pretence whatſoever, as alſo to cauſe our letters of ratification to be expedited in good Form, and to cauſe them to be delivered, in order to be exchanged within the time that ſhall be agreed upon. For ſuch is our pleaſure. In witneſs whereof, we have cauſed our Seal to be put to theſe preſents. Given at Verſailles the 7th day of the month of February, in the year of Grace 1763, and of our reign the Forty-eighth. Signed Lewis, and on the fold, by the king, the duke of Choiſeul. Sealed with the great ſeal of Yellow Wax.

His Catholick Majeſty's Full Power.

DON Carlos, by the grace of God, king of Caſtille, of Leon, of Arragon, of the two Sicilies, of Jeruſalem, of Navarre, of Granada, of Toledo, of Valencia, of Galicia, of Majorca, of Seville, of Sardinia, of Cordova, of Corſica, of Murcia, of Jaen, of the Algarves, of Algecira, of Gibraltar, of the Canary iſlands, of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, iſlands and continent, of the Ocean, arch-duke of Auſtria, duke of Burgundy, of Brabant and Milan, count of Hapſburg, of Flanders, of Tirol and Barcelona; lord of Biſcay and of Molino, &c. whereas preliminaries of a ſolid and laſting peace between this crown, and that of France on the one part, and that of England and Portugal on the other, were concluded and ſigned in the royal reſidence of Fontainbleau, the 3d of Nov. of the preſent Year, and the reſpective ratifications thereof exchanged on the 22d of the ſame month, by miniſters authorized for that purpoſe, wherein it is promiſed, that a definitive Treaty ſhould be forthwith entered upon, having eſtabliſhed and regulated the chief points upon which it is to turn: And whereas in the ſame manner as I granted to you, Don Jerome Grimaldi, Marquis de Grimaldi, knight of the order of the holy ghoſt, gentleman of my bed-chamber with employment, and my ambaſſador extraordinary to the moſt chriſtian king, my full Power to treat, adjuſt, and ſign the before mentioned preliminaries, it is neceſſary to grant the ſame to You, or to ſome other, to treat, adjuſt, and ſign the promiſed definitive treaty of peace as aforeſaid: Therefore, as you the ſaid Don Jerome Grimaldi, marquis de Grimaldi, are at the convenient place, and as I have every day freſh motives, from your approved Fidelity and zeal, capacity, and prudence, to entruſt to you this, and other like concerns of my crown, I have appointed you my miniſter plenipotentiary, and granted to you My full power, to the end that, in my name, and representing my perſon, you may treat, regulate, ſettle, and ſign the ſaid definitive treaty of peace between my crown, and that of France on the one part, that of England, and that of Portugal on the other, with the miniſters who ſhall be equally and ſpecially authoriſed by their reſpective ſovereigns for the ſame purpoſe; acknowledging, as I do from this time acknowledge, as accepted and ratified whatever you ſhall ſo treat, conclude and ſign; promiſing on my royal word, that I will obſerve and fulfill the ſame, will cauſe it to be obſerved and fulfilled, as if it had been treated, concluded and ſigned by myſelf. In Witneſs whereof, I have cauſed theſe preſents to be diſpatched, ſigned by my hand, ſealed with my privy ſeal, and counterſigned by My underwritten councellor of ſtate, and firſt ſecretary for the department of ſtate and of war. Buen Retiro, the Tenth of December, 1762.

(Signed) I THE KING.
(And lower) Richard Wall.

Declaration of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Plenipotentiary, with Regard to the Debts due to the Canadians.

THE King of Great Britain having declared that the payment of the letters of exchange and bills, which had been delivered to the Canadians for the neceſſaries furniſhed to the French troops, ſhould be ſecured, his moſt chriſtian majeſty, entirely diſpoſed to render to every one that juſtice which is legally due to them, has declared, and does declare, that the ſaid bills, and letters of exchange, ſhall be punctually paid, agreeably to a liquidation made in a convenient time, according to the diſtance of the places, and to what ſhall be poſſible, taking care, however, that the bills and letters of Exchange, which the French ſubjects may have at the time of this declaration, be not confounded with the bills and letters of exchange, which are in the poſſeſſion of the new ſubjects of the king of Great Britain.

In witneſs whereof, we the underwritten miniſter of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, duly authorized for this purpoſe, have ſigned the preſent declaration, and cauſed the ſeal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Paris the 10th of February, 1763.

CHOISEUL, Duc de Praſlin.

(L. S.)

Declaration of His Britannick Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, with regard to the Limits of Bengal in the Eaſt Indies.

WE the underwritten ambaſſador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the king of Great Britain, in order to prevent all ſubject of diſpute on account of the limits of the dominions of the Subah of Bengal, as well as of the coaſt of Coromandel and Orixa, declare, in the name and by order of his ſaid Britannick majeſty, that the ſaid dominions of the Subah of Bengal ſhall be reputed not to extend farther than Yanaon excluſively, and that Yanaon ſhall be conſidered as included in the north part of the coaſt of Coromandel or Orixa.

In witneſs whereof, We the underwritten miniſter plenipotentiary of his majeſty the king of Great Britain, have ſigned the preſent declaration, and have cauſed the Seal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Paris the 10th of February, 1763.

BEDFORD, C. P. S.

(L. S.)

Acceſſion of His Moſt Faithful Majeſty.

In the Name of the Moſt Holy and Undivided Trinity, Father, Son and Holy Ghoſt.

So be it.

Be it known to all thoſe to whom it ſhall, or may belong; The Ambaſſadors and plenipotentiaries of his Britannick majeſty, of his Moſt chriſtian majeſty, and of his catholick majeſty, having concluded and ſigned at Paris, the 10th of February of this year, a definitive treaty of peace, and ſeparate articles, the tenor of which is as follows.

[*Fiat inſertio.*]

And the ſaid ambaſſadors and Plenipotentiaries having in a friendly manner invited the ambaſſador and miniſter plenipotentiary of his moſt faithful majeſty to accede thereto in the name of his ſaid majeſty; the underwritten miniſters plenipotentiary, viz. On the part of the moſt ſerene and moſt potent prince, George the third, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, duke of Brunſwick and Lunenbourg, arch-treaſurer and Elector of the holy Roman empire, the moſt illuſtrious and moſt excellent lord, John, duke and earl of Bedford, marqueſs of Taviſtock, &c. miniſter of ſtate of the king of Great Britain, lieutenant general of his forces, keeper of his privy ſeal, knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, and his ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his moſt chriſtian majeſty; And on the part of the moſt ſerene and moſt potent Prince, Don Joſeph the firſt, by the grace of God, king of Portugal and of the Algarves, the moſt illuſtrious and moſt excellent lord, Martin de Mello and Caſtro, knight profeſſed of the order of Chriſt, of his moſt faithful majeſty's council, and his ambaſſador and miniſter plenipotentiary to his moſt chriſtian majeſty, in vertue of their full powers, which they have communicated to each other, and of which copies ſhall be added at the end of the preſent act, have agreed upon what follows; viz. his moſt faithful majeſty deſiring moſt ſincerely to concur in the ſpeedy re-eſtabliſhment of peace, accedes, in vertue of the preſent act, to the ſaid definitive treaty and ſeparate articles, as they are above tranſcribed, without any reſerve or exception, in the firm confidence that every thing that is promiſed to his ſaid majeſty, will be *bona fide* fulfilled, declaring at the ſame time, and promiſing to fulfil, with equal fidelity, all the articles, clauſes, and conditions, which concern him. On his ſide, his Britannick majeſty accepts the preſent acceſſion of his moſt faithful majeſty, and promiſes likewiſe to fulfil, without any reſerve or exception, all the articles, clauſes, and conditions, contained in the ſaid definitive treaty and ſeparate articles above inſerted. The ratifications of the preſent treaty ſhall be exchanged in the ſpace of one month, to be computed from this day, or ſooner if it can be done.

In witneſs whereof, we, ambaſſadors and miniſters plenipotentiary of his Britannick majeſty, and of his moſt faithful majeſty, have ſigned the preſent act, and have cauſed the ſeal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done

Done at Paris, the 10th of February, 1763.
BEDFORD, C.P.S. De MELLO et CASTRO.
(L. S.) (L. S.)

His Moſt Faithful Majeſty's full Power.

DON Joſeph, by the Grace of God king of Portugal, and of the Algarves, on this ſide the ſea, and on that ſide in Africa, lord of Guinea, and of the conqueſts, navigation, commerce, of Ethiopia, Arabia, Perſia, and India, &c. I make known to thoſe who ſhall ſee theſe my letters patent, that deſiring nothing more than to ſee the flame of war, which has raged ſo many years in all Europe, extinguiſhed, and to co-operate (as far as depends upon me) towards its being ſucceeded by a juſt peace, eſtabliſhed upon ſolid principles: And being informed, that great Part of the belligerent powers entertain the ſame pacifick diſpoſitions, I am to nominate a perſon, to aſſiſt, in my name, at the aſſemblies and conferences to be held upon this important buſineſs, who, by his nobility, prudence and dexterity, is worthy of my Confidence: Whereas theſe ſeveral qualities concur in Martin de Mello de Caſtro, of My council, and my envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of London; and as from the experience I have, that he has always ſerved me to my ſatisfaction, in every thing I have charged him with, relying, that I ſhall, from henceforward, have freſh cauſe for the confidence I have placed in him, I nominate and conſtitute him my ambaſſador and plenipotentiary, in order that he may, as ſuch, aſſiſt, in my name, at any congreſſes, aſſemblies, or conferences, as well publick, as private, in which the buſineſs of pacification may be treated: Negotiating and agreeing with the ambaſſadors and plenipotentiaries of the ſaid belligerent powers, whatever may relate to the ſaid peace; and concluding what he ſhall negociate between me and any belligerent kings and princes, under the conditions he ſhall ſtipulate in My Royal name: Therefore, for the above purpoſes I grant him all the full powers and Authority, general and Special which may be neceſſary; and I promiſe, upon the faith and word of a king, that I will acknowledge to be firm and valid, and will ratify within the time agreed upon, whatever ſhall be contracted and ſtipulated by my ſaid ambaſſador and plenipotentiary, with the aforeſaid ambaſſadors and miniſters of the belligerent kings and princes, who ſhall be furniſhed by them with equal powers: In witneſs whereof, I have ordered theſe preſents to be made out, ſigned by myſelf, ſealed with the ſeal of my arms thereunto affixed, and counterſigned by my ſecretary and miniſter of ſtate for foreign affairs and war. Given at the palace of our lady of Ajuda, the eighteenth day of September, of the year from the birth of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, 1762.

THE KING.

Locus Sigilli pendentis. Don Lewis da Cunha.

Letters patent whereby your majeſty is pleaſed to nominate Martin de Mello de Caſtro to be your ambaſſador and plenipotentiary for the negotiation and concluſion of peace, in the form above ſet forth.

For your majeſty's Inſpection.

Declaration of His Moſt Faithful Majeſty's Ambaſſador and Miniſter Plenipotentiary, with regard to the Alternating with Great Britain and France.

WHEREAS on the concluſion of the negotiation of the definitive treaty, ſigned at Paris this 10th day of February, a difficulty aroſe as to the order of ſigning which might have retarded the concluſion of the ſaid treaty, we the underwritten, ambaſſador and miniſter plenipotentiary of his moſt faithful majeſty, declare, that the alternative obſerved, on the part of the king of Great Britain, and the moſt chriſtian king, with the moſt faithful King, in the act of acceſſion of the court of Portugal, was granted by their Britannick and moſt chriſtain majeſties, ſolely with a view to accelerate the concluſion of the definitive treaty and by that means, the more ſpeedily to conſolidate ſo important and ſo ſalutary a work; and that this complaiſance of their Britannick and moſt chriſtian majeſties ſhall not be made any precedent of for the future; the court of Portugal ſhall not alledge it as an example in their favour; ſhall derive therefrom no right, title, or pretenſion, for any cauſe, or under any Pretence whatſoever.

In witneſs whereof, we, ambaſſador and miniſter plenipotentiary of his moſt faithful majeſty, duly authorized for this purpoſe, have ſigned the preſent declaration, and have cauſed the ſeal of our arms to to be put thereto.

Done at Paris, the 10th of February 1763.
MARTIN de MELLO et CASTRO.
(L. S.)

POETICAL ESSAYS.

To a FRIEND, *on his* NUPTIALS.

HENCE wanton wit, immoral flights,
Hence ſallies of laſcivious love:
Hymen's my theme, and ſolemn rites,
Such as Lucina may approve.

Entendres dark, with jeſts impure,
In Syren courts may charm the ear;
But virtue, modeſt and demure,
Diſdains ſuch lewdities to hear.

A

A vicious age may ſcorn the lays
To * antiquated Hymen due;
Yet truth inſpires ingenuous praiſe
And ſeeks its patronage from you.

II.

Limbs ſoftly turn'd, eyes leer'd aſkance,
The heaving breaſt, or dimpled ſmile,
(Lewd geſtures of th' † Ionian dance)
May fervent youth to luſt beguile:
Superior ſenſe eludes the ſnare,
Reaſon declines ſuch ſhort-liv'd joy;
Theſe honour nymphs more chaſte than fair,
Whoſe charms admit no baſe alloy:
Virtue's their choice; in this ſecure,
They taſte true happineſs of love;
Which ſhall like adamant endure,
Seraphic as the bliſs above.

III.

Beauty (Alas! too tranſient flow'r)
Oft fades before the ſetting ſun;
The harlot pleaſes for an hour,
But ſurfeits when the dance is done
Virtue can ſtand the teſt of truth,
Conſtant, invariably the ſame;
Hence ſhe enjoys perpetual youth,
And, Veſtal like, preſerves the flame.
By nature, artleſs hand-maid, dreſt,
She truſts to graces all her own;
Pleaſures and peace compoſe her veſt,
Health is the jewel of her crown.

IV.

Man was not made to live alone,
Of paſſions ſtrong, and young deſires,
The human heart to love is prone,
Nor reaſon quite ſubdues its fires.
When Adam roam'd a lonely lord,
Ev'n paradiſe ſeem'd deſolate;
Not angels converſe could afford
Joys like the dalliance of a mate:
To ſoften, ſooth, and cheer mankind,
Th'Almighty form'd a paramour;
Fleſh of his fleſh, yet more refin'd;
Creation of the happieſt hour.

V.

God ſaw the work, and held it good;
"Increaſe, he ſaid, and multiply:"
Hence marriage may be underſtood
Th'appointment of the Deity.
Man too was now ſo highly bleſt,
In ſoft endearments with his bride,
That Satan, ſeeing him careſt,
‡ Envy'd.—yet could not turn aſide.
When virtuous ſouls congenial meet,
Sure 'tis an union moſt divine;
A happineſs on earth complete,
Heav'n grant ſuch union may be THINE.

T. A.

Mr. GARRICK's *Addreſs to the Town, in the Character of the* BUSY BODY.

SINCE my good friends, tho' late, are pleas'd at laſt,
I bear with patience all my ſuff'rings paſt;
To you who ſaw my ſuff'rings, it is clear,
I bought my Secrets moſt confounded dear.
To any gentleman not over-nice,
I'll ſell 'em all again, and at half price.
Wou'd I had been among you—for, no doubt,
You all have ſecrets cou'd I find them out.
Each has a ſecret fitted to his fancy!
My friends above there——honeſt John and Nancy;
How well their ſecrets with their paſſions ſuit,
Hearts full of love, and pockets full of fruit;
Each jolly ſailor thus his Miſtreſs grapples,
They look, and laugh, and love, and—eat their apples.
So good or wiſe this precious town is growing,
There's ſcarce a ſecret here that's worth the knowing;
Nay, where a hungry mind expects a feaſt,
'Mongſt politicians—it will get the leaſt.
They promiſe much—ſeem full—ſtare, nod, and pout,
But tap 'em, and the devil a drop comes out.
In ſhort, I'll give this buſy buſineſs over,
Where much is felt, and little to diſcover;
But ſhould the ladies wiſh, or want t'employ me, [me.
I ſhou'd be proud and pleas'd if they wou'd try
To manage meetings, or to ſlip a letter,
There's no French milliner can do it better.
As for the gentlemen—the rake, or beau,——
I wou'd not give them that—for all they know:
Indeed, for Secrets there are none excel 'em;
But then they make 'em, and when made they tell 'em.
There is one ſecret ſtill remains behind,
Which ever did, and will diſtract my Mind—
I'd give up all for that—nay, fix for ever,
To find the Secret—to deſerve your Favour.

Upon the numberleſs Advertiſements of New Comments, &c. upon the BIBLE.

Graculus eſuriens ad *cœlum* juſſeris, ibit.
JUV.

TELL us, ye paraphraſts, whoſe zeal
The ſacred text explains,
Not to promote religious weal,
But for your private gains;

Who ſeize the toil with boldneſs rude,
Of Stackhouſe, Patrick, Hammond,
Can you that ſacred text eludo,
And ſerve both God and Mammon?

No——while ye write for lucre's ſake,
E'en Truth will be profane;
If e'er men did, ye ſurely take
The name of God in vain.

EPILOGUE *to the* ANDRIA,
Acted at Hackney School.

Written by DAVID GARRICK, Eſq;

DAVUS *ſpeaks.*

BUT why act Plays?—ſome ſorm Greybeard cries:
I'll anſwer that, who am not over-wiſe:
To learn their Leſſons, and to play the Fool,
Are the two great concerns of boys at ſchool;

* *Vide Marriage Act.* † *Hor.* 3. 6. 21. ‡ *Milton's Parad. Loſt, book* 4.

And our good maſters, prudently diſcerning,
How much we lean to folly, more than learning,
Contriv'd theſe plays, by which the veriеſt dunce
May learn his book and play the fool at once.
For Greek and Latin we have ſmall devotion,
Terence himſelf goes down a ſickly Potion;
But ſet us once to act him—never fear us—
Our qualms are gone, 'tis you are ſick who hear Us.
Ne'er may our actors, when they quit the ſchool,
Tread the great ſtage of life to play the fool;
No partial friends can there our faults conceal,
Should we play characters we cannot feel.
If we act law—are judges!—then are we,
Like juſtice, blind—as council we may ſee
Enough to know the colour of a fee.
In phyſick—Practice is our beſt Adviſer,
The more we're puzzled, we muſt ſeem the wiſer.
If war's our trade, and, we vain, bluſt'ring, young,
Should, Thraſo like, fight battles with our tongue,
Soon 'twould appear how ill theſe Airs become us;
The foe comes on—*quid nunc?*—*quin redeamus.*
In ſhort, be what we may, experience teaches
This truth—One deed is worth a thouſand ſpeeches.
John Moody of ſir Wronghead well has told it,
He can ſpeak ſtawtly, but he canna' hawld it.
This for myſelf and School!—Now let me ſay,
Why with theſe Engliſh rhimes we cloſe our play.
Ladies, for you they're meant—I feel to you,
Small as I am, that great reſpect is due:
Quit of my Grecian ſervitude, I crave
Still to be Engliſh Davus, and your ſlave—
To ſuccour helpleſs damſels is my plan;
If you ſhould want me, ladies, I'm your man.
Should ſtubborn age your tender hearts provoke,
"I ſoften rocks, and bend the knotted oak:"
Or ſhould falſe ſwains for other nymphs forſake ye,
Stay a few years, and I'll be proud to take ye.
If in your ſmiles we approbation read,
'Tis done already—I'm a man indeed.

An OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE,

Written and ſpoke by Mr. WOODWARD,
In the Character of Bobadil, *acted for his Benefit.*

'TIS *ſtrange* (excuſe my gravity) *'tis paſſing ſtrange,*
How much this *giddy* world is giv'n to *change!*
The days, the ſeaſons *change*, and men and Women
All *change* their minds, and all that *can*—their Linen!
Let the grave moraliſt, with *curious* eye,
Obſerve the buſy throng that *ſell* and *buy*—
"*Change*, ſir, I muſt have *change*"—in all the cry!
The world a mere *Change-alley* we may call—
Stars, *tides* and *ſtocks*, and *actors* riſe and fall!—
Thus I, who *late*, in miſerable caſe,
With ſhrug *repentant*, and with *tragic* face,
Moſt humbly ſued you'd take the *wand'rer* in,
Am tempted, now, to *more* than *comic-grin*;
Am forc'd to give theſe *deep* reflections birth,
And ſhew my *wiſdom*, to diſguiſe my *mirth!*
Truth is, the ſtrange delight *your* ſmiles impart,
Has, often, rais'd *too high* my conſcious heart
Inſpir'd my airs, and ſometimes—*ſpoil'd my part!*
Hence! has a *giant hand*—(you all know *who*)—
In lines moſt *bitter!*—and, *of courſe*, moſt *true!*
Remark'd on *Woodward's tricks*—*his ſlavs*—*and whims*,—
"His twiſted features,—and his tortur'd limbs!
His wink impertinent,—his ſaucy ſtare,—
His grin ridiculous,—his careleſs air!
His more than idiot-vacancy of face,—
His monkey-arts, and whimſical grimace!—"
Which *furrow'd* cheeks with *untaught* pleaſure fill, THEIR WILL!
And make *ſage critics* LAUGH AGAINST
Alas, *poor Wiſdom!*—what a *cruel* caſe,
That wanton *joy* ſhould thus *uſurp* her face!
That grins *deteſted*, and *intruſive* mirth,
Should make her hate HERSELF *and curſe her birth!*
The caſe is *hard*, I own; the cenſure *true*;—
But what would theſe *wiſe* mortals have me do?—
When, all around, ſuch *partial* ſmiles I ſee,
And each kind aſpect *ſeems* to beam on *me*;
'Twere want of *grace* to *check* a grateful heart,
I can't but *feel* the pleaſure *you* impart:
Oh!—if your ſmiles ſhou'd, haply, be *miſplac'd*,
Like my imputed *errors* let them *laſt*,
"And inclination kindly take for taſte!"
Yet, under Bobadil's grave maſk, to-night
I'll hide the *antic* bauble from your *ſight*;
In calm compoſure ſmoak my *Trinidado*,
And take, for *all* my faults the *Baſtinado!*

CORYDON: *a* PASTORAL.

To the Memory of WM. SHENSTONE, *Eſq*

By J. CUNNINGHAM.

I.

COME ſhepherds, we'll follow the hearſe,
And ſee our lov'd Corydon laid;
Tho' ſorrow may blemiſh the verſe,
Yet let the ſad tribute be paid.
They call'd him the pride of the plain:
In ſooth he was gentle and kind;
He mark'd in his elegant ſtrain
The graces that glow'd in his mind.

II. O

II.

On purpose he planted yon trees,
That birds in the covert might dwell:
He cultur'd his thyme for the bees;
But never once rifled their cell.
Ye lambkins that play'd at his feet,
Go bleat—and your master bemoan:
His musick was artless and sweet,
His manners as mild as your own.

III.

No verdure shall cover the vale,
No bloom on the blossoms appear,
The sweets of the forest shall fail,
And winter encompass the year;
No birds in our hedges shall sing,
(Our hedges so vocal before!)
Since he that should welcome the spring,
Can greet the gay season no more.

IV.

His Phillis was proud of his praise,
And poets came round in a throng:
They listen'd—and envy'd his lays;
But which of them equal'd the song?
Ye shepherds, henceforward be mute,
For lost is the pastoral strain:
So give me my Corydon's flute,
And thus—let me break it in twain!

EPIGRAM.

I HEAR the r——d Ch——ll's praise,
Fam'd for the ivy and the bays;
I read his heav'n inspired rhymes,
That might adorn th' Apostles times;
Where, meek and with a Christian spirit,
He justly weighs each player's merit;
And to amend the devil's factors,
Corrects the actresses—and actors.
Oh! to reform this wicked age,
Make him a—b—p of the stage,
That none presume to act again,
But those his grace is pleas'd t'ordain;
So shall the church in all excel,
And triumph o'er the gates of hell.

EPIGRAM.

TO Churchill the bard, cries the W—r dean,
Leathern breeches! white stockings! pray what do you mean?
'Tis shameful, irrev'rent—You must keep to church-rules.
—If wise ones, I will—and if not, they're for fools:
If reason don't bind me, I'll shake off all fetters; [betters.
To be *black and all black* I shall leave to my

ANSWER *to the* REBUS, *p.* 6.

WITH dying sounds, on soft guittar,
Let maids of honour tweedle;
Be mine the millener, who finds
An eye for ev'ry *needle*.

Margate, Feb. 17, 1793. C. W.

EPILOGUE *to the* CITIZEN, *a Farce,*

By A. Murphy, *Esq;*

Spoken by Mr. Shuter *and Mr.* Woodward, *in the Characters of* Old Philpot *and* Young Philpot. *(See our Vol. for* 1761, *p.* 378.)

Fath. OH! George, George, George! 'tis such young rakes as you,
That bring vile jokes, and foul dishonour too
Upon our city youth,
Geo. — — — 'Tis very true.
Fath. St. James's end o'th' town
Geo. — — — — No place for me,
Fath. No truly—no—their manners disagree
With ours intirely—yet you there must run,
To ape their follies—
Geo. — — — And so am undone—
Fath. There you all learn a vanity in vice,
You turn mere fops—you game
Geo. — — — Oh! Damn the dice.
Fath. Bubbled at play—
Geo. — — — Yes sir,—
Fath. — — — By every common cheat,
Geo. Ay! here's two witnesses—[*pulls outs his pockets.*]
Fath. — — — You get well beat.
Geo. A witness too of that [*shews his head*]
And there's another. [To young Wilding.]
Fath. You dare to give affronts—
Geo. — — — Zounds such a pother!—
Fath. Affronts to gentlemen!—
Geo. — — — 'Twas a rash action—
Fath. Damn me, you lie! I'll give you satisfaction [*Mimicking.*]
Drawn in by strumpets—and detected too!—
Geo. That's a sad thing, Sir! I'll be judg'd by you—
Fath. The dog he has me there—
Geo. — — — — Think you it right;
Under a table—
Fath. — — — Miserable plight!
Geo. For grave threescore to sculk with trembling Knees,
And envy each young lover that he sees!
Think you it fitting thus abroad to roam?
Fath. Wou'd I had staid to cast accounts at home:
Geo. Ay! there's another vice—
Fath. — — — — Sirrah give o'er.
Geo. You brood for ever o'er your much lov'd store [more,
And scraping cent. per cent. still pine for
At Jonathan's, where millions are undone
Now cheat a nation, and now cheat your son.
Fath. Rascal, enough!
Geo. — — I could add, but am loth —
Fath. Enough!—This jury [*to the audience*] will convict us both.
Geo. Then to the court we'd better make submission,
Ladies and gentlemen, with true contrition,
I here repent my faults—ye courtly train,
Farewell!—Farewell, ye giddy and ye vain!

I now

I now take up—Forſake the gay and witty,
To live henceforth a credit to the city—
Fath. You ſee me here quite cover'd o'er with ſhame,
I hate long ſpeeches—But I'll do the ſame
Come, George—To mend is all the beſt can boaſt.
Geo. Then let us in—
Fath. — — — And this ſhall be our toaſt,
May Britain's thunder on her foes be hurl'd
Geo. And London prove the market of the world!

A REBUS.

THE word often us'd a large thing to expreſs,
And another for joy, when mirth we poſſeſs,
Then the letter S from the alphabet take,
And add it thereto to prevent a miſtake;
With a term oft us'd when in water we go,
The place of my reſidence plainly will ſhow.

T. R.

[*This Correſpondent and Mr. Robinſon anſwers alſo the Rebus, in our laſt Vol. p. 619.*]

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

WHITEHALL, Feb. 26. The treaty of peace between the empreſs queen, and the kings of Pruſſia and Poland, was ſigned by the plenipotentiary miniſters of the reſpective powers, at the caſtle of Hubertſberg, the 15th inſtant.

On Feb. 20. Somerſall-hall, near Cheſterfield, was conſumed by fire.

On the 24th a perſon, who was to run a coach-wheel eight miles within an hour, for a conſiderable ſum of money, performed it in St. George's Fields in 59 minutes and a half. A platform of wood was erected, a quarter of a mile in length, and about two inches from the ground, on which the wheel ran. There were many perſons of diſtinction preſent.

On the 26th General Townſhend arrived, in the Favourite ſloop of war, from Liſbon. The king of Portugal, before his departure, made him valuable preſents, to the amount of 3000 l.

On the 27th, a tradeſman, in Threadneedle-ſtreet, threw himſelf from the top of his houſe into the ſtreet, and was killed on the ſpot. The coroner's inqueſt brought him in lunatic.

The ſame day one Bell, a methodiſt teacher, and corporal in the life-guards, was apprehended by two conſtables, by virtue of a warrant from a worthy magiſtrate, for uttering his ridiculous and blaſphemous prophecies, concerning the end of the world, in order to be dealt with according to law. When the above fellow was taken up by the conſtables, he was carried before juſtice Welch in Long-Acre, and then to juſtice Hammond in Southwark; and as he had often vented his blaſphemies in an unlicenſed meeting-houſe in that borough, he was committed by the laſt mentioned magiſtrate to the New Gaol there; but he is ſince admitted to bail.

TUESDAY, March 1.

Happened the greateſt ſtorm of rain and hail at Harrow on the hill, and places adjacent, ever remembered by the oldeſt perſon living there, and, notwithſtanding the height of the ſituation, ſeveral fields were overflowed, and laid under water. Fifteen feet of the ſpire and vane of Harrow church were deſtroyed by the lightning; the ball at the top fell off on that ſide facing ſir John Ruſhout's, and beat down ſome of the ſtone work from the body of the church.

An handſome collection was made at St. Andrew's church, Holborn, and Merchant Taylor's hall, at the anniverſary ſermon and feaſt of the ſociety of Ancient Britons.

WEDNESDAY, 2.

There was a prodigious ſtorm of thunder and lightning, at Highgate, and parts adjacent.

THURSDAY, 3.

A crouded audience, conſiſting almoſt wholly of gentlemen, aſſembled themſelves at Covent-Garden theatre, in conſequence of the diſpute between the managers and the town. (See p. 57.)

The firſt muſick were ordered to play "hearts of oak;" the ſecond, "Britons ſtrike home;" and the third, "Rule Britannia, &c." When the curtain drew up the moſt violent noiſes of all kinds, from every part of the houſe, began, and continued inceſſantly, till the players were obliged to retire.

The audience then called for Mr. Beard, who addreſſing himſelf to the houſe told them "that he had complied with their requeſt in public, and came there to confirm it: this was received with approbation, but

was farther inſiſted on, that he ſhould "ſtop all proſecutions;" to which he replied, "that he was willing to comply with that alſo, ſo far as regarded himſelf." This not being thought ſatisfactory, he then diſappeared.

Nothing deciſive being yet brought about, Mr. Beard who had retired for ſome time; but being repeatedly called for, again came on; when he, with great prudence and temper, aſſured the audience, that, for the ſake of public tranquility, he willingly gave up every point in diſpute, as well on his own behalf, as on that of the other parties concerned. This well-judged acquieſcence was immediately ſucceeded by ſhouts of applauſe, the moſt univerſal ever known upon ſuch an occaſion; and the play began, being then about 25 minutes after ſeven o'clock. When the play was over, Mr. Woodward gave out for next night the comedy of "All's well that ends well;" which was ſo *a propos*, that it gained univerſal applauſe. [This diſpute was warmly canvaſſed in the public papers, and in numbers of pamphlets, of which, as it has been thus amicably ſettled, we ſhall ſay nothing further.]

TUESDAY, 8.

A quarrel happened at the Roſe and Crown, a publick houſe, in Queen-ſtreet, near the Tower, kept by a Portugueſe, between ſome Portugueſe and Engliſh ſailors, about a proſtitute. By all accounts the former were the aggreſſors, which our tars reſented, but carried it too far, in gutting and deſtroying the houſe, breaking the windows, and tearing down the ſign; and, had it not been for a file of muſqueteers that went there between eight and nine o'clock laſt night, and ſeized five of the rioters, two of whom were committed to New Priſon, it had been attended with very bad conſequences. We do not hear of any perſon being killed in the fray, but it is ſaid a man had his hand cut off.

The earl of Sutherland was elected one of the 16 peers for Scotland, in the room of the late marquis of Tweedale. At the election Glenary (lord Borthwick) gave in a proteſt, ſetting forth the judgment of the houſe of peers, by which the title and dignity was adjudged to his lordſhip, as lineally deſcended of the firſt lord Borthwick; and deſiring that the judgment might be recorded in the minutes of that day's election; and that as his anceſtor, (William lord Borthwick) was nominated in the year 1424, as appeared from ancient hiſtory, and the public records both of Scotland and England, he as the oldeſt lord then might be firſt called in the roll, and have his precedence accordingly.

A hive of bees ſwarmed at a tradeſman's houſe in Kentiſh Town!

FRIDAY, 11.

In the morning, by the violence of the high wind, one of the ſtone blazes upon the upper part of Biſhopſgate church ſteeple was blown down into the ſtreet; it beat down in its fall part of the church cornice, and broke the pavement of the ſtreet, but happily nobody was hurt, though many people were paſſing near where it fell. The wind alſo blew down the largeſt tree in the mall in St. James's Park. Much damage was ſuſtained thereby, on the river, and in various parts of the town and its invirons.

MONDAY, 14.

Mr. Blake, ſuperintendant of the land-carriage fiſh ſcheme, made a report to the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, &c. greatly to his own honour and their ſatisfaction.

TUESDAY, 15.

Whitehall. One of the king's meſſengers diſpatched by his grace the duke of Bedford, arrived here this morning with the ratifications of their moſt chriſtian and catholic majeſties of the definitive treaty of peace, ſigned the 10th of laſt month; and alſo thoſe of the acceſſion of his moſt faithful majeſty to the treaty; which ratifications were exchanged with his grace, on the 10th inſt. by the ambaſſadors and miniſters plenipotentiary of the princes above mentioned, againſt thoſe of his majeſty; upon which occaſion the Tower and Park guns were fired.

Was held at Merchant-Taylors Hall, Threadneedle-ſtreet a very numerous meeting of the proprietors of the Eaſt-India company. At about 12 o'clock Mr. Rous the chairman, took the chair, when ſir Francis Goſling opened the debate; which after it had laſted upwards of three hours, ſir Francis moved, "That the court ſhould return the chairman thanks for his conduct and behaviour in the late peace, ſo far as relates to the intereſt of the Eaſt India company in that weighty matter:" but Mr. PeregrineCuſt moving, "that the previous queſtion ſhould be put," on the holding up of hands the chairman declared, there was a majority for the putting the ſaid queſtion; and then a diviſion purſuant to the by-laws of the company, being demanded, the ſame was granted, and the following gentlemen were appointed tellers viz. Mr. Peregrine Cuſt, Mr. Deputy Wilſon, Mr. Mawbey, and ſir James Hodges, who declared the numbers were

For putting the queſtion —	359
Againſt it — — —	298

After which the main queſtion was put, and carried likewiſe in the affirmative.

It was eſteemed one of the fulleſt courts ever known, and the principal ſpeakers, beſides the chairman and directors, were ſir Francis Goſling, lord Clive, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Hume, Mr. Mawbey, ſir James Hodges, Mr. Peregrine Cuſt, Mr. George Amyand, and Mr. Wood, under ſecretary of ſtate.

It appeared, in the courſe of the debates, that with the acquiſitions made the late war, the

the income of the East India company amounts to between 6 and 700,000l. per annum.

In the afternoon a terrible fray happened in Covent Garden, between a party of chairmen and others, intoxicated with beer, at the election of lord Warkworth and several persons were wounded and bruised; the King's Head, where the chairmen went, was almost pulled to pieces, many chairs broke, and entirely destroyed. It was occasioned as follows: Some soldiers, sailors, and others, having got permission to carry away the wooden stands on which the butts of beer stood, which were given to the populace, some Irish chairmen interrupted them, on which a scuffle ensued and the aggressors were driven away, who went into the King's Head in James-street, from whence they sallied out, armed with pokers, tongs, &c. and knocked down all that came in their way; however the mob being reinforced, returned with great fury, and broke all the windows of the public house to pieces, and did other considerable damage; the chairmen were then driven away, and near 20 chairs entirely destroyed. At last, a party of the guards being sent for the mob dispersed, and every thing was pretty quiet about nine o'clock. Several chairmen have been taken up and committed to the Gatehouse: And though a great number of persons have been most dreadfully cut and mangled whose recovery is doubtful we do not find that any lives were lost.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

The orders for performing quarantaine, were inforced by the king and council, on account of the appearance of the plague, in Bosnia, Servia, &c.

The prohibition of the exportation of gunpowder, &c. is taken off.

Parsons, father of the girl, in the affair of the Cock-lane ghost, stood on the pillory at the end of Cock-lane, on Snow-hill, pursuant to his sentence by the court of King's Bench. He was not pelted, but rather pitied, and about ten guineas were collected for him by the spectators. (See p. 102.)

In the morning Mr. Rice, the broker, landed at Dover from on board the Dispatch packet-boat, under care of two of the king's messengers, and set out at ten o'clock for London.

When the gentlemen who were sent over to France from the Bank and South-Sea house, received a positive assurance from the duke of Beford that he would be delivered up, a messenger was dispatched to Cambray with an order that he should be instantly confined till every thing had passed in form for his being delivered up. Mr. Rice, before this, was suffered to walk about the town in the care of a keeper, and had flattered himself not a little with the hopes of being denied to the solicitation of the British court; this made the order for his confinement doubly dreadful; and the next day, when the proper persons appeared to bring him over from Cambray, he fainted in the prison, and it was a full half hour before they could recover him.

When he came a little to himself, he fell upon his knees, and begged in the most earnest manner he might not be handcuffed, which was agreed——The stay at Cambray after his being delivered up, was not above three hours.——He was carried with all possible expedition to the port where the vessel lay, appointed to bring him over, and upon his arrival in England travelled in a post-chaise with his majesty's messenger, preceeded in another by the two gentlemen from the South-Sea company and the Bank. Wherever they put up, he sat at table without any appearance of restraint, and it would have been difficult to know he was a prisoner, had it not been for the great dejection in which he appeared absorbed.—He eat and drank but very little.—The curiosity of the populace was so very great wherever he stopped, that the people climbed in at the windows of the house to get a view of him. As soon as he approached town, a messenger was dispatched to the lord mayor, informing him of the hour he should arrive, and requesting a couple of hackney coaches might be sent, for the greater privacy of carrying him to the mansion house—The coaches were accordingly sent, but the report of his arrival instantly transpiring, crowds immediately gathered round the Mansion-house, and waited till he was brought before the lord mayor.

At his examination before his lordship, on the next day there were present some of the gentlemen of the Bank and South-Sea companies. His lordship examined him with great candour, and indulged him till Friday, to consider of his affairs; ordered him pen, ink, and paper, and desired him, if he could think of any thing that might, in any respect, be of benefit to the injured parties, to commit it to writing, and deliver it to his lordship when again examined. He declared that no person had any concern with him in the several forgeries he stands charged with; and that having burned and destroyed his papers before he went away, he was unable to give so clear an account of his affairs as he could wish. He was quite composed, and answered every question without hesitation. No person was admitted to him till Friday nor was he suffered to write to any one. He was dressed in a blue coat, a bag wig, and a gold-laced hat.

When he was got to the Compter, he declared to some gentlemen who went with him, that he would draw up a faithful account of the whole transaction, and deliver it to the lord-mayor at his next examination.

On Saturday, the 19th. When Mr. Rice was re-examined, he made a full confession

of his whole tranſactions; and that the firſt loſs he had in the alley was 5,000l. being the difference of ſome ſtock which he had agreed for on account of a gentleman who would not take it of him, and not having money to make good that difference, in order to keep his credit in the alley, firſt induced him to practiſe forgeries: This tranſaction happened about two years ago, and meeting almoſt every day with loſſes, he went on in forging, till at twelve different times, he had obtained the ſum of 45,000l. He readily ſigned his confeſſion, begged that the lord mayor would be pleaſed to indulge him with liberty to remain in the Poultry compter till the next ſeſſions, and that his wife might be with him; both which his lordſhip granted, upon condition that his wife did not go out after ſhe was once let in, if ſhe did, not to be ſuffered to go to him any more. He told the lord mayor, that the guilt of his crime lay heavy on him, for he enjoyed not one happy hour during his abſence, and was glad to return to England, that he might ſuffer that puniſhment which he moſt juſtly deſerved, for the notorious crime he had been guilty of, which was the only ſatisfaction he could make to the public. The lord mayor recommended to him, in very moving terms, to make the beſt uſe of his time to prepare for a future ſtate; for that the nature of his crime is ſuch, that he could not hope, after conviction to receive the royal mercy. (See p. 104.)

THURSDAY, 17.

Was held a general court of the bank when a dividend of 2 1-4th per cent. for intereſts and profits for the half-year ending the 5th of April next, was agreed to; the warrants for which are to be payable the 11th of the preſent month.

A great number of ſailors aſſembled in Covent Garden, and the adjacent places, to the great terror of many of the inhabitants, broke and demoliſhed ſeveral chairs again. Some companies of guards were ordered out to keep things quiet. (See before, p. 164.)

SATURDAY, 19.

Upwards of 500 ſailors who had been to St. James's to petition for their R's to be taken out, received the following anſwer:

That all thoſe that had deſerted from one of his majeſty's ſhips to another, ſhould have their R taken off the navy books, and their wages paid them, which they had forfeited by running away.

SUNDAY, 20.

A large body of ſailors, inſulted the magiſtrates of the Tower Hamlets, and the next day reſcued ſome proſtitutes who were conveying to Bridewell.

TUESDAY, 22.

At a common council held at Guildhall, a motion was made, "That it is the opinion of this court that a petition be preſented to the honourable houſe of commons, againſt ſo much of a bill now depending in that honourable houſe, for granting to his majeſty an additional duty on wine, cyder, and perry, as relate to ſubjecting the makers of cyder and perry, to the exciſe laws;" and the queſtion being put, the ſame was unanimouſly reſolved in the affirmative.

Thereupon a committee conſiſting of four aldermen and eight commoners, was appointed, who drew up the ſaid petition, which ſir Thomas Chaſſanor, knt. alderman, and one of the ſheriffs of this city, attended by Mr. remembrancer was deſired to preſent to the houſe of commons immediately.

The peace was proclaimed, purſuant to his majeſty's royal warrant ſigned for that purpoſe. The ceremony of which was as follows:

At ten o'clock the officers of arms aſſembled at St. James's Gate, properly apparelled, on horſeback; when proclamation of his majeſty's declaration of peace was made, with the uſual ſolemnity.

From thence they marched to Charing-croſs in the following order, viz.

Guards to clear the way.

Conſtables and beadles, two and two, bare-headed, with ſtaves.

The high conſtable.

The officers of the high bailiff of Weſtminſter.

The high bailiff.

The grenadier guards.

Knights marſhal men, two and two.

The king's trumpets.

The ſurjeant trumpeter, bearing his mace.

Purſuivants and heralds, two and two.

Norroy king at arms, having on each ſide,

Serjeant at arms with maces.

Garter, principal king at arms.

A troop of horſe guards.

At Charing-croſs peace was proclaimed a ſecond time.

From thence they proceeded to Temple-Bar, where the officers of Weſtminſter retired, and within the gate, the lord mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs performed the uſual ceremony, at their entrance into the city and joined the proceſſion.

Then proclamation was made a third time at the end of Chancery lane. Then at the end of Wood-ſtreet in Cheapſide, where the croſs formerly ſtood.

And the fifth and laſt time at the Royal-Exchange, during 'Change time.

By the KING. *A proclamation.*

GEORGE R.

"Whereas a definitive treaty of peace and friendſhip between us, the moſt chriſtian king and the king of Spain, to which the king of Portugal hath acceded, hath been concluded at Paris, on the 10th day of February laſt, and the ratifications thereof have been exchanged upon the 10th day of this inſtant

March: In conformity thereunto, we have thought fit hereby to command, that the name be publiſhed throughout all our dominions: And we do declare to all our loving ſubjects our will and pleaſure, that the ſaid treaty of peace and friendſhip be obſerved inviolably, as well by ſea as land, and in all places whatſoever; ſtrictly charging and commanding all our loving ſubjects to take notice hereof, and to conform themſelves thereunto accordingly.

Given at our court at St James's, the 21ſt day of March, 1763, in the third year of our reign. God ſave the king."

The collection for the Magdalen charity, at the church and feaſt, amounted to 65l.

A houſe was conſumed by fire in Princes ſtreet, near the Bank.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

At a court of common council a repreſentation was ordered to be drawn up, for the city members, and, next day, Peter Roberts, Eſq; remembrancer, delivered to the lord mayor, ſir Robert Ladbroke, ſir Richard Glynn, and the hon. Thomas Harley, the ſaid repreſentation, which is as follows:

"THIS court cannot forbear expreſſing to you their ſurpriſe at the precipitate progreſs which has been already made in a new attempt towards a general exciſe.

The extenſion of exciſe laws into private houſes, whereby the ſubject is made liable to a frequent and arbitrary viſitation of officers, and the judicial determination of commiſſioners removeable at pleaſure, is inconſiſtent with thoſe principles of liberty, which have hitherto diſtinguiſhed this nation from arbitrary governments.

An attack upon the liberty of the ſubject, made ſo immediately after a glorious and ſucceſsful war, and at a time when we had juſt reaſon to expect to enjoy the bleſſings of peace, demands your ſerious attention.

And this court doth remark, that whatever may be the neceſſity of the times, the ſmallneſs of the ſum indicates that cannot be the only motive to ſo extraordinary a meaſure.

For theſe reaſons, this court doth moſt earneſtly recommend your conſtant attendance in parliament, and utmoſt endeavours to oppoſe every enlargement and extenſion of the powers of exciſe, and that you do not conceal from the public any ſuch attempt, nor ſuffer yourſelves to be amuſed by any plauſible alteration in the bill, ſubjecting the makers of cyder and perry to exciſe laws." [For a full account of the famous exciſe ſcheme, in 1733, the debates thereon, &c. ſee *Exciſe Scheme*, in our General Index.]

At a general quarterly court of the Eaſt India company the minutes of the laſt general court, held at Merchant Taylor's hall, the 15th inſt. were read, containing the thanks then voted to the chairman, Thomas Rous, Eſq; in theſe words:

Reſolved, "That it is the opinion of this court, that the conduct of the chairman, in relation to the terms of peace with France, ſo far as concerned the Eaſt India company, is deſerving of the approbation and thanks of this court; and this court doth accordingly return thanks to the chairman, for his endeavours, care, and attention to the intereſts of this company, reſpecting that weighty matter."

THURSDAY, 24.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

The bill to enable John earl of Sandwich, Robert Nugent and Richard Rigby, Eſqrs to take the oaths in Great Britain, to qualify them for their offices in Ireland, &c. The bill for the better regulation of his majeſty's marine forces while on ſhore. The bill to indemnify perſons who have omitted to qualify themſelves for offices and employments, &c. The bill to rectify miſtakes in naming commiſſioners for putting in execution the land-tax of laſt ſeſſion, &c. The bill to regulate the price and aſſize of bread; and to puniſh perſons who ſhall adulterate meal, flour, or bread, ſo far as relates to that part of Great Britain called Scotland. The bill to amend an act for the due making of bread in that part of Great Britain called England. The bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters. The bill to enable ſuch officers, mariners, and ſoldiers, as have ſerved in the land or ſea ſervice, or in the marines ſince the 22d year of his late majeſty's reign, to exerciſe trades. The bill for paying the cloathing of the militia for one year. The bill for granting annuities, to ſatisfy exchequer bills, navy, victualling, and tranſport bills, and ordnance debentures, &c. The bill for paving and cleanſing, &c. the ſtreets in the city of Coventry. The bill for erecting a workhouſe, for regulating and employing the poor of the pariſh of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green. The bill to diſſolve the marriage of Mr. William Hazeland from his wife Mary Whalley, to enable him to marry again, and for other purpoſes. And alſo to ſeveral bills for incloſing lands, repairing roads, and ſeveral naturalization and private bills.

The poſt boy has been robbed of the mail, between Queensferry and Kinroſs in Scotland.

Highwaymen, houſe-breakers and footpad robbers, have been very buſy this month, many of whom are in cuſtody.

Maryland, has addreſſed on the birth of a prince, and Glamorganſhire on the peace.

Two diviſions of the Britiſh forces are already arrived in their native country.

The captain and officers of the Temple

by 18 (see p. 50.) have been honourably acquitted at a court martial.

The princess dowager of Wales has given 500l. for the colleges of Philadelphia and New-York. (See our last vol. p. 508.)

Every possible step is taken to put the civil power of the important city and liberty of Westminster on a most respectable footing. Through the generosity and attention of the earl of Northumberland and the earl of Bute, the magistracy of that city has lately obtained a new, spacious, and convenient court-house, for the transaction of public business, called Guild-Hall, situate in King-street, Westminster. His majesty has been graciously pleased to make an handsome provision for the magistrates to dine together at their quarter sessions, in order to facilitate the execution of their public business, and for other laudable purposes.

A silver epergne has been presented to capt. Rowley, by the merchants of London, and a gift by the East India company, for his protection of the ships under his convoy, on the 11th of May, 1762, against a superior force of the enemy. (See our last vol. p. 393.)

The vast increase of buildings and inhabitants in this great metropolis is evident in the following import of coals into the port of London in the year 1762, which amounted to 570 774 chaldrons and one vat; which is near double to what it was fifty years ago.

To convince those who make light of the loss of men we have sustained during the war, that it is not so inconsiderable as they apprehend or have represented; let them but take a view of the havock made in the naval service only:

The number of sailors and marines employed this war were	184093
Killed in engagements and by accidents	1512
Dead of diseases and missing	1537 8
Sailors now remaining, part of whom are discharged	29673
	184893

The widows left supposing only a fourth part of the men married are about 3 80, and if each married man left only one child, the number would be above 6 600.

And if we consider that out of 7000 soldiers employed in reducing the Havanna, not above 1500 of them are now living; we shudder at the effects of this division of the war only, and exult at the thought of there being an end put to the further destruction of our brave fellows.

The king of Prussia's letter to his minister at Ratisbon was in these words: "The negotiations of peace between her majesty the empress queen and me have had a favourable issue: I enter again into possession of my states on the same footing as before the war; I restore to the elector of Saxony his. You will communicate this event where you are, and send me an account of what impression it makes."

The famous Dr. Boerhaave used to prescribe butter-milk to many of the British nobility and gentry, that used to take a trip to Leyden to consult with him about patching up a broken constitution; and he generally sent them home much altered for the better: but soon after their return, they used to take to their former course of living, and the same disorders consequently returned; then the butter-milk doctor was railed at, and called no better than an ass; though the physicians allow, that butter-milk is better for decaying constitutions, than asses milk in the winter. But as what is recommended is now a cheap thing, and therefore not to be prescribed to people of fashion, or quality, or fortune, who have undoubted privilege to deviate from plain reason whenever they please, and be governed by custom or whim, it is humbly proposed for their benefit, that a duty of 10s. per gallon be laid on all butter milk in South Britain, which cannot fail of bringing the use of it into repute in high life, and will also produce a great addition to the revenue.

Much damage has been sustained in the course of a month past, by storms; at Long Eckington, in Warwickshire, on the 27th of February, the lightening demolished part of the church; at Broadway, in Worcestershire, trees were torn up by the roots, and a house partly carried away. At Stamford, in Lincolnshire, 43 geese were struck dead by lightening. On the 3d inst. at St. Alban's, all the sky-lights were broke by the hail; great devastations were made in the lower parts of Surry; part of the quay, at Lyme in Dorsetshire, was ruined; in Carmarthenshire, at Plymouth, and Gosport, the tides and floods were excessively terrifying. Melancholy accounts arrived from all parts of the united kingdom of the loss of ships, &c. on their coasts and those of Ireland. The St Ianeiro, of 70 guns, a prize from the Havanna, run ashore on the Sandwich Flats, but her crew and cargo were mostly saved. The Admiral Pococke, a transport of 600 tons, from the same place, was lost near Dartmouth, and all the crew and passengers perished, amongst whom were the crews of two transports which foundered at sea, and several land officers. Another transport, with six men and twenty horses on board, was lost near Yarmouth: And, on the 4th instant came ashore at Margate, capt. Jennings and cornet Sackville, with 35 men belonging to general Waldegrave's regiment: They came from Williamstadt in the William, Capt. Plummer, and in their passage ran on the Kentish coast, where they took to their boats, leaving on board the vessel 15 men and 32 horses. Two of the Margate boats went out in quest of the ship, which they found the next day, with her hull several feet under water; the

men to save themselves took to the main and fore-top; they were all safely brought on shore at Margate on Monday last: The people saved nothing but what they had on their backs, and had nothing to eat all the while they were in that distressed condition. The horses were all drowned in the hold.

At the assizes at Worcester, one criminal was capitally convicted; but reprieved; at Winchester 3; at Reading 1; but reprieved; at Oxford 3; at Nottingham, a girl of 16, for murder; at Huntingdon 1, for murder, who was executed; at Cambridge 1; at York 1, for murder, who was executed, and two for lesser crimes, who were reprieved; at Chelmsford 8, two of them for murder, who were executed; at Aylesbury 1, but reprieved; at Glocester, 1 for murder, who was executed; at Hertford 8, amongst whom the noted Harrow, who said he was the famous flying highwayman, for burglary; four of them were executed. At Exeter 5. The assizes at Salisbury, and for Kent, proved maiden ones.

Newcastle, Feb. 26. On Wednesday last was landed at Winkam Lee Coal Staith, for the use of Walker colliery, a fire engine cylinder, the largest that has ever been seen in this country, or perhaps in any other; the diameter of the bore measures upwards of seventy-four inches, and it is ten feet and an half in length: It weighs, exclusive of the bottom and piston, 130 cwt. or six tons and an half, and, together with the piston and bottom, contains between ten and eleven tons of meal: the bore is turned perfectly round, and well polished; and the whole is so complete and noble a piece of iron-work, that it does the greatest honour to the foundery where it was cast, viz. Coalbrook Dale in the county of Salop. When the engine, to which this cylinder appertains is compleated, it will have the force to raise water of above 307 cwt.

Oxford, March 18. The subjects for Dr. Wilson's prizes, are

For the Latin oration;

——— *Nunquam libertas gratior exstat*
Quam sub Rege pio ———

For the English Oration;

Quæ domus tam stabilis, quæ tam firma civitas est, quæ non odiis atque discidiis funditus possit everti? ———

A malt-house, &c. &c. have been consumed by fire, at Abbotsbury, in Dorsetshire.

Nenagh, March 1. Five of the Levellers, who have lately done great mischief in many parts of this country have been secured and lodged in our goal; one of them was taken in a white shirt over his cloaths.

Dublin, March 8. Letters from the county of Tipperary bring melancholy accounts of the outrages committed by those people called Levellers. They cut out the tongue, and cut off the lip of a poor man at Castle-Otway, and have greatly abused several other people in that neighbourhood. Their excellencies the lords justices have been pleased to order their proclamation, with the reward of 100l. for discovering any person concerned in cutting out the tongue and the aforementioned person: and they have been pleased to send down a company of an independent troop of horse militia, with several stand of arms, to Thomas Otway, Esq; who hath been very active against these Levellers.

Boston, New England, Jan. 10. We hear from Hingham, that the last harvest, from a single apple tree belonging to capt. Theophilus Cushing, were gathered 87 bushels of apples, and in number 28,295 choice fruit.

Briefs have passed the great seal to the inhabitants of the chapelry of Hindley in the parish of Wigan, in the county of Lancaster, and to the inhabitants of the parochial chapel or township of Padiham, in the parish of Whalley in the county of Lancaster, to rebuild their chapels.

On Monday, the 28th at a court of common council it was resolved to present an humble petition to every branch of the legislature, before whom the bill subjecting the makers of cyder and perry to excise laws shall depend.

And the committee appointed accordingly presented to the court the draught of a petition to the right hon. the house of Lords, which was several times read and agreed to, and ordered to be fairly transcribed and signed by Mr. Town Clerk, and pre ented to the house of lords by the sheriffs attended by the remembrancer.

And the committee likewise presented to the court, the draught of a petition to his majesty, which was likewise agreed to, and ordered to be fairly transcribed, and signed by Mr. Town-Clerk, and presented by the sheriffs to his majesty, with all humility, as soon as they are informed the bill for subjecting the makers of cyder and perry to the laws of excise, has passed the house of lords.

In the afternoon sir Thomas Challenor and sir Henry Banks, sheriffs, attended by the city remembrancer, went up to the house of lords, and presented the said petition.

Upwards of 20 men of war and merchant ships, taken at the Havannna, were the same day, condemned at a court of admiralty.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Feb. 1. MAXIMILIAN Western, Esq; was married to Miss Betsey Folkes.

Mr. Christopher Joliffe, sheriff of Poole, to Miss Beakley.

2. Sir John Blois, bart. to Miss Thornhill.

3. Mr. Field, bookseller in Cheapside, to Miss Field.

Denton Fust, Esq; to Miss Fox, with 22,000 l. fortune.

16. Gen. Montague to the dowager lady Grandison.

——Em-

—— Emmet, Esq; to Miss Honeywood.

20. Hon. John Fitzmaurice, to the hon. Miss Lyttelton.

25. Robert Vernon Atherton Gwellym, jun. Esq; to Miss Henrietta Maria Legh.

Tho. Kynaston, Esq; to Miss Hill.

March 5. Charles Blomer, Esq; to Miss Perreau.

John York, Esq; to Miss Glynne.

4. James Lockhart, jun. Esq; to Miss Mattie Lockhart.

21. John Spinnage, Esq; to Miss Kimber, of Newbery, Berks.

24. Thomas Lane, Esq; to Miss Raymond.

Lately. Mr. John Moses, merchant at Hull, to Miss Etherington.

Paul Field, Esq; to Miss Wowen, with a fortune of 30,000l.

Thomas Bonner, Esq; to Miss Maddison.

Mr. John Mauson, ship-builder, to Miss Smith.

Thomas Jones, of New York, Esq; to Miss Sukey Delancey.

Joseph Sparkes, Esq; comptroller of his majesty's customs, at Kingston, Jamaica, to Miss Whatley of the same place.

Feb. 1. The lady of Tho. Trollope Brown, Esq; was delivered of a daughter.

16. Lady Torpichen, of a son.

Viscountess Folkestone, of a son.

March 1. Lady Burdett, of a daughter.

4. Lady of the hon. Everard Arundel of a son and heir.

7. Lady of major Whitford, of a son.

9. A carpenter's wife, at Lambeth, of three boys.

10. Lady of Miles Button Allen, Esq; of a daughter.

15. Lady St. John of a daughter.

Lady Lester, of a son and heir.

20. Lady Beauchamp Proctor, of a daughter.

23. Countess of Selkirk, of a son and heir.

Lately. Lady of Robert Dingley, Esq; of a daughter.

Lady of George Byam, Esq; of a daughter.

Lady of William Julius, Esq; of a son.

Lady of Capt. Rowley, of a daughter.

Wife of a collar maker, at Waltham-abbey, of three girls.

DEATHS.

Jan. 16. COUNT Gastaldi, late minister from Genoa, to this court, at St. Omer's.

28. David Godin, of Hampton, Esq;

31. Mrs. Lintot, relict of the late Henry Lintot, Esq;

Rt. hon. Barbara, viscountess de Longueville, grandmother to the earl of Sussex, aged 96.

Feb. 1. Sir John Swinburne, of Capheaton, in Northumberland, bart. succeeded by his brother, now sir Edmund Swinburne, bart.

Mr. John East, an eminent quaker merchant.

5. Mrs. Fowle, wife of the auditor of the excise.

6. James Mead, Esq; brother of the late Dr. Mead.

George Bridges, Esq;

7. Mrs. Wolstenholme, of Forty Hill, near Enfield.

8. George Higginson, Esq; paymaster of seamen's wages at the India house.

Rt. hon. the dowager viscountess Barrington.

Mr. James Flory, brewer at Bow.

Dr. Tho. Wallace, a physician, at Whatfield in Suffolk.

10. William Shenstone, of the Leasowes, near Birmingham, Esq; (See p. 106.)

12. Hon. Mrs. Fitzgerald, heiress of the late lord Kingston.

Rt. hon. lord viscount Pulteney, member for Westminster, &c. only son of the earl of Bath, at Madrid.

13. John Nicholson, Esq; solicitor of the wine licence office.

Sir Francis Pool, bart. member for Lewes.

14. Philip Joddrell, Esq; a director of the sun-fire office.

16. Miss Broderick, daughter of the admiral.

John Dumaresque, Esq; an old captain in the navy.

17. William Hayward, Esq; serjeant at law.

John Williams, of Exeter, Esq;

Rt. hon. Anne, countess dowager of Coventry, widow of earl Thomas, who died in 1710, and daughter of Henry first duke of Beaufort, aged 90.

18. Mr. Heron, of East Thirston, in Northumberland, aged 110.

Randolph Towers, of Candene, in Gloucestershire, Esq;

Edward Jackson, of Ashford in Kent Esq;

James Medley, of Horsham, in Sussex, Esq;

19. Anthony Hotchkin, of Ketton, in Rutlandshire, Esq;

Joseph Cotton, of Well-Close-square Esq;

20. George Maxwell, of Eastham, Esq;

Mr. Hobhouse, formerly an eminent Bristol merchant.

James Close, of Richmond, in Yorkshire, Esq;

21. John Willis, of Town-Malling, in Kent, Esq;

25. Mrs. Hildesley, wife of the bishop of Sodor and Man.

26. Mrs. Papillon, relict of commissioner Papillon of the excise.

Mrs. Blocksum, of Prosbury, in Gloucestershire, aged 103.

Miss

Miſs Peggy Ibbetſon, daughter of the late Sir Henry Ibbetſon, bart.

Robert Oates, of Water Fulford, near York, Eſq;

James Dobſon, of York, Eſq;

March 1. Sir William Wentworth, of Bretton-hall, in Yorkſhire, bart ſucceeded by his only ſon, now Sir Thomas Wentworth, bart.

2. William Watſon, of Silkſworth, Durham, Eſq;

Geo. Paul, Eſq; ſon of the late advocate-general.

4. Peter Thornhill, of Bond-ſtreet, Eſq;

Mr. Sam. Saunders, maſter of Lloyd's coffee-houſe.

5. Abraham Jackſon, of Cirencester, in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq;

George Winſhurſt, of Richmond, Eſq; aged 80, by a fall from his horſe.

Lady of John Boyd, Eſq; a South-ſea director.

William Smellie, M. D. late an eminent phyſician and man-midwife.

Lady Cath. Jones, daughter of the earl of Tyrone.

7. Mr. John Delafield, a wholeſale cheeſemonger, in Whitecroſs-ſtreet.

Mr. Naſh, an eminent tobacconiſt without Biſhopſgate.

9. William New, Eſq; a director of the Sun-fire-office.

Mr. North, fifty years clerk to the company of Merchant Taylors.

Mr. Tho. Simpſon, late Warehouſe-keeper to the Stationers company.

14. Dr. Peter Shaw, late phyſician in ordinary to his majeſty, and author of many valuable books.

Charles Holder, of Hampton, near Bath, Eſq; aged 90.

Rev. Mr. Deſchere, of Doctor's Commons.

Charles Lewis, of Stamford-hall, in Nottinghamſhire, Eſq;

Sir William Moreton, knt. recorder of this city.

16. John Time, Eſq; clerk of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital.

17. Mrs. White, wife of Taylor White, Eſq; a Welch judge.

Rev. Mr. Brown, vicar of Wigton in Cumberland, aged 84.

20. Robert Hunter, of Thurſton, near Dunbar, Eſq; aged 76.

21. Dr. David Balfour, of Kircaldie, in Scotland, aged 87.

Hon. capt. Colvill, brother of lord Colvill.

24. Sir Matthew White, of Northumberland, bart.

Lately. John Houſe, of Hammerſmith, Eſq;

Miſs Jane Lynch, third daughter of Dr. Lynch, of Canterbury.

John Lane, Eſq; brother of the maſter in chancery.

Henry Trotter, Eſq; at Peterſburgh.

Mr. Joſeph Paul, late a Surgeon of St. Thomas's hoſpital,

Robert Gray, Eſq; an eminent callico-printer, at Carſhalton, in Surry.

Right hon. the counteſs of Caſſils.

Richard Haughton, of Hornchurch, in Eſſex, Eſq;

Joſeph Dighton, Eſq; an alderman of York.

Charles Vavaſour, of York, Eſq;

Tho. Pickard, of Batterſea, Eſq;

Charles Wilſon, of Bloomſbury, Eſq;

Hon. John Finch, brother of the earl of Winchelſea.

Lady Palmer, relict of ſir Thomas Palmer, bart.

Charles Pelham, of Brocklesby, in Lincolnſhire, Eſq;

Elizabeth Sumner, of Greenhithe in Kent, aged 102.

Elias Delme, Eſq; only brother of ſir Peter Delme, once lord mayor of London.

Capt. Bellenden, of the horſe grenadiers.

Admiral Fox, of Twickenham.

Rev. Dr. Henry Miles, of Tooting, in Surry, an eminent diſſenting miniſter, and F. R. S.

George Mayne, Eſq; an eminent Spaniſh merchant.

James Pickering, of Calne, in Wiltſhire, Eſq;

The lady of governor Matthews.

Tho. Clennel, of Lilburn, in Northumberland, Eſq;

Hon. Charles Erſkine, brother of the late earl of Buchan.

Rev. Mr. Clobery Noel, brother of lord Wentworth.

George Long, of Groſvenor ſtreet, Eſq;

Tho. Friat, of Haltwhiſtle, in Northumberland, aged 115.

Paul Fiſher, of Clifton, near Briſtol, Eſq; who has left large ſums to public charities.

Francis Fiſher, Eſq; formerly member for Grantham.

Rev. Mr. Kent, rector of Hatfield, in Hertfordſhire.

James Weller, Eſq; a Jamaica planter.

Tho. Bray, of Edmonton, Eſq;

Mr. Eeles, a timber merchant and a juſtice of peace for Surry.

Tho. Cauſton, of Highgate, Eſq;

Mr. John Trenley, formerly a proctor in Doctor's Commons.

John Waples, Eſq; late accomptant general in chancery.

Mr. Wickſteed, farmer, at Wigan, in Lancaſhire, aged 108.

Geo. Tanner, Eſq; a juſtice of peace for Devonſhire.

Mrs. Cooke, aunt to lord Charlemont.

Hon Tho. Wheeler, Eſq; a planter in Jamaica.

Hon.

Hon. Ralph Payne, Esq; one of the council at St. Kitt's.

Mary Gummersall, of Westardley, in Yorkshire, aged 107.

M. de Marivaux, a famous French dramatic writer and novelliſt.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, Feb. 5. Mr. Moleſworth is preſented to the vicarage of Northfleet, in Kent.

Whitehall, March 19. John Pattat, clerk, is preſented to the vicarage of Stonehouſe, in Glouceſterſhire.

From the Reſt of the Papers.

Rev. Mr. Tho. James, is preſented to the rectory of Lackingham, in Staffordſhire.—Mr. Hickes, to the living of Broughton, Wilts.—Mr. Bullard, to the vicarage of Golds Preſton, Wilts.—Mr. Swinby, to the rectory of Thoraldby, in Leiceſterſhire.—Mr. Hepworth, to the vicarage of Brampton, near Huntingdon.—Mr. Knapp, to the living of Rockingham, in Rutlandſhire.—Mr. Senhouſe, to the living of Upper Heyford, in Oxfordſhire.—Mr. Goodwyn, to the rectory of Heckfield, Hants.—Mr. Andrews, to the vicarage of Churſtow, in Devonſhire.—Mr. Sharpe, to the vicarage of Buddeſtow, in Lancaſhire.—Mr. Greave to the vicarage of Kilmerden, in Somerſetſhire.—Mr. Sandys, to the vicarage of Meopham, in Kent.—Mr. Simes, to the rectory of Warleigh, in Devonſhire.—Mr. Wardall, to the rectory of Newbourne, in Northumberland.—Mr. Farrow to the vicarage of Farleigh in Warwickſhire.—Mr. Willes, to the rectory of Leigh, in Eſſex.—Mr. Pollat, to the vicarage of Stonehouſe in Glouceſterſhire.—Mr. Williams, to the rectory of Portoynon, in Glamorganſhire,—Mr. Edwin, to the rectory of Bridlington, in Lincolnſhire.—Mr. Place, to the vicarage of Ovir, in Cambridgeſhire.—Mr. Mortimer, to the vicarage of Bransby, Bucks.—Mr. Hooke to the livings of Wilbraham and Granchester, in Cambridgeſhire.—Mr. Williams, to the vicarages of Son, and Stoke in Warwickſhire.—Mr. Watſon, to the rectory of St. Crace, in York.—Mr. Stambury, to the rectory of Hanville, in Devonſhire.

Mr. Jones is elected lecturer of St. Clements Danes.—Mr. Villette chaplain to the French hoſpital.

A diſpenſation paſt the ſeals to enable John Harris, M. A. to hold the rectory of St. Iſmael, in Carmarthenſhire, with the vicarage of Llanarth, in Cardiganſhire.—To enable Mr. Lawrence, to hold the vicarages of Lendham and Bredgar, in Kent—To enable Mr. Charles Crew, to hold the rectory of Willey, with the vicarage of Saltford in Warwickſhire.—To enable Mr. Warburton, to hold the rectory of Redden Hall, in Norfolk; with the vicarage of Elmſted, in Eſſex.—To enable Mr. Anſell, to hold the rectory of Kilworth, in Leiceſterſhire with the vicarage of Holmby, in Northamptonſhire.—To enable Mr. Burroughs, to hold the rectory of Long Briddy, in Dorſetſhire, with the rectory of Ayſbere, in Devoſhire.—To enable Mr. Cheales, to hold the rectory of Thorpe, in Nottinghamſhire, with the rectory of Wickenby, in Lincolnſhire—To enable Mr. Leigh, to hold the rectory of Bradwell, &c. with the vicarages of Long Borough and Leſincote, in Glouceſterſhire.—

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE moſt material article of news we have had ſince our laſt, is, that on the 25th ult. an imperial decree was laid before the diet at Ratiſbon, by which the emperor's miniſter informs the diet, that on the 15th a definitive treaty of peace had been concluded and ſigned at Hubertſberg, and that his imperial majeſty had annexed to the ſaid decree the articles which regarded the empire, which were as follow, viz.

ARTICLE II. There ſhall be on both ſides an eternal oblivion, and a general amneſty of all hoſtilities, loſſes, damages, and wrongs, committed during the late troubles, by either party, of what nature ſoever; ſo that there ſhall be no farther mention made of them nor any compenſation demanded, under any pretence, or upon any conſideration whatſoever. The reſpective ſubjects of each power ſhall never be moleſted upon that account, but ſhall fully enjoy this amneſty, and all its conſequences, notwithſtanding the avocatory letters which have been iſſued and publiſhed. All confiſcations ſhall be intirely taken off; and ſuch goods as have been confiſcated or ſequeſtred, ſhall be reſtored to the proprietors, who where in the poſſeſſion of them before theſe laſt troubles.

IV. All hoſtilities ſhall entirely ceaſe on both ſides, from the day of the ſignature of the preſent treaty of Peace. For this end the neceſſary orders ſhall be immediately diſpatched to the armies and troops of the two high contracting parties, whereſoever they may be; and in caſe, through ignorance of what has been ſtipulated in this reſpect, any hoſtilities ſhall have been committed after the day of the ſignature of the preſent Treaty, they ſhall not be deemed to affect this Treaty in any manner; and in this caſe, the men and effects which may have been taken and carried away ſhall be faithfully reſtored.

V. Her Apoſtolick Majeſty the Empreſs Queen of Hungary and Bohemia ſhall withdraw her troops from all the countries and ſtates of Germany, which are not under her dominion, within the ſpace of twenty-one days after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty; and within the ſame term ſhe ſhall cauſe to be entirely evacuated, and reſtored to his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, the county of Glatz, and in general, all the ſtates, countries, towns, places, and fortreſſes, which

his

his Pruſſian majeſty poſſeſſed before the preſent war in Silesia, or elſewhere, and which have been occupied by the troops of her apoſtolick majeſty the empreſs Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, or by thoſe of her friends and allies, during the courſe of the preſent war. The fortreſſes of Glatz, Weſel, and Gueldres, ſhall be reſtored to his Pruſſian majeſty in the ſame ſtate, with regard to the fortifications, in which they were, and with the artillery that was found therein when they were taken. His majeſty the king of Pruſſia ſhall withdraw, within the ſame ſpace of twenty-one days after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, his troops from all the countries and ſtates of Germany, which are not under his dominion; and he ſhall evacuate and reſtore, on his ſide, all the ſtates and countries, towns, places, and fortreſſes, of his majeſty the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, agreeably to the treaty of peace, which has been concluded this ſame day between their majeſties the kings of Pruſſia and Poland; ſo that the reſtitution and evacuation of the provinces, towns, and fortreſſes reſpectively occupied, ſhall be made at one and the ſame time.

VI. The contributions and deliveries, of what nature ſoever they be, as well as all demands of recruits, pioneers, waggons, horſes, and in general, the things furniſhed upon account of war, ſhall ceaſe from the day of the ſignature of the preſent treaty, and every thing that ſhall be exacted, taken or received, after this epoch, ſhall be reſtored punctually and without delay.

Each party ſhall renounce all arrears whatſoever of contributions and deliveries. The bills of exchange, or other written promiſes, which have been given on either ſide reſpecting theſe matters, ſhall be declared void, and of none effect, and ſhall be reſtored gratis to thoſe who gave them. The hoſtages alſo, which have been taken or given, with regard to the ſame, ſhall be releaſed without ranſom: Every thing above-mentioned ſhall take place immediately after the exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty.

VII. All priſoners of war ſhall be reciprocally and faithfully reſtored, without ranſom, and without regard to their number, or military rank, on their paying, however, previouſly, the debts which they ſhall have contracted during their captivity. Each party ſhall mutually renounce what has been furniſhed or advanced to them for their aſſiſtance and maintenance; and the ſame proceeding, in all reſpects, ſhall be obſerved with regard to the ſick and wounded immediately after their recovery: To this purpoſe, each party ſhall name generals or commiſſaries, who ſhall, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, proceed, in the places that ſhall be agreed upon, to the exchange of all the priſoners of war. Every thing that is ſtipulated in this article, ſhall equally take place with reſpect to the ſtates of the empire, in conſequence of the general ſtipulation contained in the XIXth Article. But as his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, and the ſtates of the Empire, have themſelves ſubſiſted and maintained their reſpective priſoners of war, and as, upon this account, ſome individuals may have made advances, the high contracting parties do not mean to derogate, by the above ſtipulations, from the pretenſions of the ſaid individuals in this reſpect.

XIX. The whole Empire is comprized in the ſtipulations of the IId, IVth, Vth, VIth, and VIIth Articles. And by virtue thereof, all the princes and ſtates ſhall enjoy the effects of the ſaid ſtipulations. And whatſoever is therein ſtipulated and agreed on between her Majeſty the Empreſs Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, ſhall take place equally, and reciprocally between their ſaid majeſties, and all the princes and ſtates of the empire. The peace of Weſtphalia, and all the other conſtitutions of the empire, are likewiſe confirmed by the preſent treaty of peace.

Berlin, March 5. The ratifications of the definitive treaties with the empreſs queen and elector of Saxony, arrived at Hubertſberg the 1ſt inſt. and were immediately exchanged. This day the proclamation of his Pruſſian majeſty's peace with the above mentioned powers was publiſhed with the uſual ſolemnities, in the different parts of this city; and to morrow Te Deum will be ſung in the churches.

The pr. of Orange having, on the 8th inſt. entered into the 16th year of his age, he next day took his ſeat in the aſſembly of the ſtates general, and of the council of ſtate, after having taken the oath of Secreſy.

☞ *The alterations from H. came too late. The ſuccinct and impartial Hiſtory of the War, on account of ſome original papers coming to hand, muſt be deferred to our next, when the Table recommended by a valuable correſpondent will be inſerted, Mr. Brown's pieces, with many others in proſe and verſe from our obliging correſpondents.*

We acknowledge ourſelves moſt particularly obliged to Mr. R. B. Mr. E. E. Mr. R. P. Mr. C. W. and Scriblerus, for their tranſlations; ſome of which we ſhould have preferred to that we have inſerted, had they come to hand time enough; but they were all received after it went to preſs.

The Promotions Civil and Military, Bankrupts, Catalogue of Books, &c. are deferred to next month.

Kitchen's whole ſheet Map of England and Wales, at the deſire of many valuable correſpondents, we have determined to give properly coloured, therefore it could not poſſibly be inſerted till our next.